3.

THE ANATOMIE OF VRINES.

Divided into two Books.

Detecting and unfolding the manifold Falſhoods and Abuſes committed by the vulgar ſort of Practitioners, in the judgement of Diſeaſes by the Urines onely: together with a narrow ſurvey of their ſubſtance, chief colours, and manifold contents, joyning withall the right Uſe of URINES.

Wherein is contained plenty of profitable and delectable Hiſtories concerning this Subject.

Collected, as well out of the ancient Greek, Latine, and Arabian Authours, as out of our late famous Phyſitians of ſeveral Nations: their Authourities quoted and tranſlated out of the Original Tongues, together with ſome of the Authours own Obſervations.

By JAMES HART *of* NORTHAMPTON.

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TO THE HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCE, CHARLES *PRINCE OF WALES.*

SO manifold are the miſeries (high and mightie Prince) incident to mortall man, that it may ſeeme not ill ſaid of [a] *Silenus*, who being taken priſoner by king *Midas*, for his ranſome taught the king, that it was beſt for a man not to be borne; and being once borne, to dye ſpeedily. And in like ſort, that the [b] Thracians had ſome reaſon to mourne and lament at the birth; but on the contrarie, to feaſt and reioyce at the funerals of their friends. The manifold infirmities following him from his birth to his buriall, ſeeme to pleade for this opinion. And therefore no leſſe wittily and wiſely then truly was it pronounced by the heathen Poet: [c] *To liue, I call to leade a life free from infirmities.* And this was the cauſe why the [d] ancients aſcribed the inuention of Phyſicke to no meaner author then their gods, as they called thē. The [e] Grecians gaue the famous *Hippocrates* ſuch honours as were due vnto their ſuppoſed deities, erecting him a ſtately ſtatue next vnto *Hercules*. The [f] Romanes for recouering their Emperour *Auguſtus* out of a dangerous diſeaſe, celebrated the memoriall of his Phyſitian *Antonius Muſa*, in erecting for his perpetuall praiſe a ſtatue of braſſe next vn-

a *Cicero in Calce lib. 1. Tuſc. queſt.*

b *Lang. epiſt. medicin. lib. 2. epiſt. 2. ex Herodoto & Lactantio.*

c *Viuere quid eſt niſi valere vita. Martial.*

d *De his vide Polyd. Virg. de inuent. rerum lib. 1. cap. 20 ex Plin. & alijs.*

e *Hippocr. in epiſt.*

f *Plin. lib. 29. cap. 1.*

to *Æsculapius*, besides the libertie this Emperour allowed him in his life time to weare a ring of gold; whereby he promoted him to the order of Nobilitie. *Critobolus* was likewise highly honored for curing king *Philips* eye without any deformitie. King *Ptolomee* for curing of his sonne *Antiochus*, bestowed on his Physitian *Erasistratus* a thousand talents of siluer. And a learned late writer maketh mention of an Italian Noble man, who hauing at a certaine time inuited some Marquises and great Lords to dinner, and hauing disposed of euery one of his guests according to his greatnesse, and a sumptuous chaire yet standing emptie at the vpper end of the table, his guests guessing it was reserued for himselfe; he suddenly taking his Physitian *Iacobus Rheginus* by the hand (to the great amazement of these Nobles) placed him in this sumptuous seate; adding likewise these words: *Sit thou here, the meanes and instrument of my health, whom thus all Princes ought to respect and honour.* These few instances among many (mighty Prince) I haue of set purpose set downe, to the end it may the more plainly appeare, how highly both this Art & the professors of the same haue bene in former times honoured; and how much it is, by meanes of ignorant and vnsufficient practisers now adayes debased. The which as it is by diuers meanes occasioned, so is this impostorious coniecturing by vrines (I meane as most do vse it) none of the least. In the former discourse I aduanced the auantguard of my forces against this vsurper on another mans right: and in this I now set forward the whole forces of the maine battell, not onely to batter, but to beate downe, if it be possible, this so enormous abuse. And as the former, so was this last birth, in the very first conception, consecrated to your Highnesse. As therefore it pleased your High-

De magnifico Pandulfo Malatesta Brixiæ, Bergami atque Fani domino hæc Iohannes Michael Sauonarola in proœmio ad lib. de balneis.

Highneſſe with your Princely protection to grace my former labours, and kindly to accept of the ſame; ſo do I now m ſt humbly intreate you, with a gracious aſpect to countenance theſe my latter paines. The gift, I grant, is farre inferiour to your greatneſſe; but the ſaying of *Plinie* doth ſomewhat comfort me, affirming that [a] ſome nations vnfurniſhed of frankincenſe, offer vp milke and cakes made of meale and ſalt to their gods. *And the ſame deities* (ſaith the Poet) *are pacified with the poore farmers turfe and corne.* [b] And it hath bene a grace for greatneſſe, to accept of ſmall gifts at meane mens hands, and thought no vnbeſeeming thing for great Princes to fauour learning and the louers of the ſame. But fearing to offend your Princely eares with prolixitie, the weight of matters now in hand requiring greater breuitie, I will here ſurceaſſe, beſeeching the mighty God of *Iacob*, who hath deliuered you from the dangers of the deepe, and manifold perils by land, and brought you ſafe home to Engliſh ſoile, to the great comfort and content of all true hearted Britiſh (not Babiloniſh) ſubiects, heape and multiply vpon your Highneſſe his mercies and bleſſings, both externall, internall, and eternall. Amen.

a *Lacte dÿs multæ gentes ſupplicant & mola ſalſa litant. Plin. proœm lib. 1. natur. hiſtor.*

b *Sæpe deis hos inter honores, ceſpes & exigui placuerunt ſacra coloni. Stat. ſyluar. lib. 1.*

Your Highneſſe in moſt humble obſeruance,

IAMES HART.

To the kind and courteous Reader.

IT is not vnknowne to thee, kind Reader, that the last yeare I published in our English tongue a * discourse concerning this same subiect of Vrines; wherin were contained the manifold abuses committed by diuerse sorts of persons, builded only vpon this rotten foundation of inspection of Vrines, as is ordinarily vsed, there at great length prosecuted, with the originall of this error, and many instances of such errors there at length related, the vnsufficiencie of this signe alone set forth, and prouing the necessitie of the Physitians presence with his patient, if it be possible. Afterwards also were set downe diuerse scopes and indications requisite for the cure of the disease, prescription of remedies vpon the bare inspection of the vrine onely, reproued, together with diuers other things there at great length to be seene. In the Preface thereof I engaged my selfe for the publication of a second part concerning this same subiect, after a more particular manner. And of this I purposed to haue made thee partaker about a twelue moneth ago, according as the catalogue then made mention, but that some rubs haue vntill now robbed me of the effecting my purpose.

* Called the arraignement of vrines.

Summe and substance of this whole discourse

In this therefore I enter into a narrow survey of all the seuerall parts of vrine, which for this cause I call the Anatomie of vrines. Now where as for breuitie I haue passed by the seuerall significations, and vncertaintie of some colours

of

of vrines, to wit, such as do decline from any one extreame, what concerneth the same, may easily, by that which hath bene said of the same extreame, be vnderstood. Now if any shall enquire what is the cause I spend so much time about this subiect: I answer, it is by reason of the old inueterate opinion, or rather errour, which most people haue conceiued concerning this strumpet; whom for this cause I haue here vnmasked, and layed open to the view of euery one that will not shut his eyes in the cleare Sunne-shine; and that to the end that none may be circumuented by the fraud and cozenage of such as abuse her for their owne benefit. But lest any should imagine these things to be but fancies fetcht from mine owne braine, therefore not contented to set down mine owne positiue opinion, I haue both backt, fortified and flanked it with the bulwarks of the best writers of ancient and later times, whose owne words I haue truly translated, directing thee likewise, learned Reader, to the marginall quotations, where for thy recreation and better satisfaction, not the names of the authors onely, and the particular places, but the very words of the originall are often set downe, that so it may more euidently appeare, that this latter iurie finds her guiltie, as the former great enquest after the inditement found Billa vera. *The condemnation must then of necessitie follow, since the parties offending hauing had these three last assizes allowed them to pleade for themselues, haue said nothing. This sentence I referre to this * sage assembly, who, as I hope, will take this publicke businesse, as a matter of no small moment, into their serious considerations. But me thinkes I heare some say, what is then the vse of vrines in discerning of diseases? or serueth it for no vse at all? I answer, that so farre am I from abrogating this so ancient and necessarie a signe, receiued by all our ancient and late writers, which I do highly esteeme, and account of the same being rightly vsed,*

* The honorable Court of Parliament.

vſed, howbeit as it is commonly vſed, it is moſt ſhamefully abuſed.

The right vſe of vrines.

The right vſe of vrine then is, together with all the reſt of the ſignes and ſeuerall circumſtances of the diſeaſe (in ſuch diſeaſes I meane where it is of any force or validitie, in ſome diſeaſes being of no vſe at all) to giue vs notice of the nature, together with the changes and alterations, as likewiſe what is like to be the iſſue of the ſame. The Phyſitian is therefore firſt to enquire diligently into the nature of the diſeaſe, together with all the other ſignes and circumſtances thereof: and then, comparing all together, to giue forth his beſt and moſt aſſured iudgemeut.

Fooliſh cuſtom of the countrey-people.

Moſt fooliſh therefore and abſurd is the ſottiſh cuſtome of the countrey people now a dayes, bringing the vrine to the Phyſitian, it may be in ſome old oylie or inkie bottle, and then to demand of him as of ſome Delphian oracle, the whole nature of the diſeaſe, the patients age, and diuerſe other things wherewith they ought to acquaint vs, as alſo with all the other ſignes and circumſtances of the diſeaſe: euen as the client is to lay open his cauſe to the Lawyer, how learned ſoeuer, and skilfull in his profeſſion. It is yet not vnworthie the obſeruation, that one and the ſame vrine hath often diuers and ſeuerall ſignifications, and therefore vnleſſe by diuerſe other ſignes and circumſtances limited, can neuer affoord vs any certaintie, as hereafter both in the colours and contents the enſuing diſcourſe ſhall make manifeſt. And thus may the right vſe to the wiſe and vnderſtanding eaſily appeare; eſpecially to ſuch as haue bene or yet ſhall hereafter be admitted vnto ſuch myſteries. And therefore ignorant Empiricks, women, and many other ſuch, haue no ſhare or intereſt in theſe affaires, as not being able to diue into the depth of the premiſſes. And as for clergie men, they cannot be ignorant, that they ought to be employed about buſineſſes of an higher nature. And if they will haue a care

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of the ſoules entruſted to them, they need not trouble themſelues with their bodies. Now that one ſigne, in ſome diſeaſes onely to be obſerued to be of any vſe, ſhould with a Papall prerogatiue aſſume all authoritie vnto it ſelfe, is both againſt common ſenſe, daily experience, and the authorities of the learned. The pulſe will pleade for a preheminence aboue the vrine: and to iudge of this, as of a number of other ſignes, it will of neceſsitie require the Phyſitians preſence. Now that the vrines in many diſeaſes, and thoſe of vndoubted danger, do often ſhew thee no more then the ground thou goeſt on; and that many other ſignes beſides are of neceſsitie to be obſerued, hath bene at great length related in the former tractate, and ſhall yet more plainly and particularly in this which followeth appeare. And for thy more particular information, I haue ſet downe the ſeuerall ſignifications of vrines, and that according to the opinions of ſuch Authors as haue written of them; together with ſome particulars which haue neuer yet bene publiſhed by any Engliſh writer that I haue as yet ſeene, as by the contents of the bookes and chapters may appeare. Some things alſo which haue bene by others written and auouched for vncontrolled truths, I haue confuted as falſe and erronious: and that, as I thinkt, by vnanſwerable arguments, illuſtrating the ſame with varietie of ancient and recent authorities, together with plentie of pertinent examples, being true hiſtoricall relations, obſerued both by my ſelfe and other Authors: the which howſoeuer they do not ſimply proue; yet do they not a little illuſtrate the matter in hand, and make it more perſpicuous to the meaner ſort. Now whereas I ſometimes inſert ſomething of the ignorance and vnſufficiencie of ſome offenders, ſome may, perhaps, reply, that it may ſometimes befall a good Phyſitian to faile as well as any of them. I confeſſe Indeed, Bernardus non videt omnia: He is a good horſe that neuer ſtumbled. *Neuer to faile*

The pulſe in many diſeaſes to be preferred before the vrine.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. Horat.

faile is a priuiledge denyed to any of the offspring of sinfull Adam: howbeit the learned Physitian building vpon reason and experience, keepeth alwayes an orderly and methodicall course in all his proceedings: and if he may sometimes erre (as being a man and not a God) how much more then an ignorant Empiricke, a shee-Physitian (such a one as now liueth in Northamptonshire, and in whom I wonder that any that hath any braines in his head can see any sufficiencie) that I say nothing of a medling Minister that neuer was trained vp in that profession; shall they I say be obnoxious to error in so intricate an Art, wherein they haue no interest, as being meere vsurpers vpon other mens right? Besides, the vulgar not being able to iudge of the sufficiencie of the learned Physitian, preferreth often the paines of some ignorant Empiricke, (soothed vp it may be by the successe of some casuall cure) before the labors of the most learned & honest artist. But my meaning is here of an ordinary erronious course of practising, euē against the rules of art, & the very grounds & principles of this physicall profession. Of such errors I could haue set downe a multitude, besides those few which I had by relation, either from the patients themselues, or else from some of their most familiar friends and acquaintances, who haue protested, that they will be readie to iustifie the same vpon their oathes. Neither yet let this suffice, that some of their proctors pleade for them a number of happy and successefull euents; since that thus we may often magnifie the most vile wizard, and most ignorant old wife in the countrey: this argument taken from issue and euent being a meere Paralogisme, a fallacie and deceit, taking that often for a true cause which is no cause indeed, as in the conclusion of this discourse shall more plainly appeare. And in this I appeale to the learned and honest Artist, not to such a persons parasite, who taketh for good and current coyne what soeuer commeth

Casuall cures sometimes succeeding, do not proue a sufficiencie in the parties thus practising.

out

out of his mint, nor yet their otherwise honest, yet in this point, too partiall patients, in this particular blinded with the mist of ignorance, or a preiudicate opinion of such mens supposed sufficiencie, they themselues not being able herein to discerne betwixt right and wrong.

Now that this hath bene no [a] *vnusuall custome to browbeat and ouerthow errors, euen in this profession, and for the maintaining of truth to pleade against imposture, might easily, as well by ancient as later authorities, be euinced, which would be too tedious here to relate. But amongst many, one late writer I cannot passe by (the learned* Libauius *I meane) who hath wrestled with many such monsters; as namely* Michelius, Hartmannus, Scheunemannus, *the impudent Priest* Gramauus, *and that famous, I meane infamous impostor* Ambaldus, *author of that counterfeit* [b] *Panacea, like our* Aurum potabile, *supposed good against most, if not all infirmities; who notwithstanding, for his ignorance not being able to vndergo the triall and examination of the Physitians of the Citie of Ausburg, was most iustly by the Magistate banished the same, and so his fame after a while turned to fume or smoke. And haue we not of late dayes had here at home* [c] *some maintainers of truth and opposers of imposture, some liuing euen at this day? And against this same abuse in particular, besides* Forest, Euritius Cordus *published in Latine a learned booke: so did likewise* Guilielmus Adolphus Scribonius, *the learned* Langius *in some of his Epistles, and many others also, as hereafter shall appeare. But I am not ignorant, that whosoeuer will publish any thing in this last and learned age, cannot chuse but vndergo the censure of many iudges, as witnesseth the worthie* [d] Ierome. *Some will perhaps say the stile is too meane and plaine: and others, if there were any elegancie in it, would cry out, he*

a An vsual & ordinarie custome to browbeat & ouerthrow errors and imposture, and to pleade for truth.

b This Panacæa was a certaine medicine made of saffron, quick siluer, vermilion, antimonie, and certaine sea shels made vp in fashion of triangular lozenges, stamped and sealed with certaine strange characters, and sold at a very deare rate, the very name importing as much as a medicine against all diseases; and was in as great, or greater esteeme among the Germanes, as euer Aurum potabile once here amongst our selues. *Liban. contra Ambald & defens. syntagm. arcan chym. contra Henuingum Scheunem.*

c *D. Gwin. & D. Raleigh* against *aurum potabile, D. Cotta* against this and diuers ignorant erronious practisers.

d *Hieron. epist. 132. partis tertia referente Langio.*

 playes

playes the Orator (perhaps odious in handling vrines) not the Phyſitian. And ſome preoccupied with a partiall and preiudicate opinion, like the diſeaſed of ſome cholericke feauer, to whō the ſweeteſt things ſeeme bitter: ſo whatſoeuer fruite groweth in ſome mens gardens, be it neuer ſo good, will giue no content to ſome mens ouer curious & nice reliſhes: ſo hard a thing is it to practiſe this one point, Omnibus placeto.

Howſoeuer, kinde Reader, if thou come with a deſire to ſubmit thy ſelfe to the rules of reaſon, to haue thy iudgement rectified if erroneous, and with an earneſt deſire to be fully informed of the truth, let not my labour be loſt, but peruſe, I pray thee, this tractate, wherein thou mayeſt perhaps finde ſomething for thy ſatisfaction. And howſoeuer, perhaps, the cookerie may not giue thee full content, yet remember the matter is but meane, in the which I haue had a greater regard to the matter it ſelfe, then to the curious manner of deliuering the ſame; and a greater care to ſatisfie the ſimpleſt vnderſtandings (for whoſe cauſe I haue principally publiſhed theſe my paines) then with the ornaments of an Orator to pleaſe the eares of the moſt learned. Optimum condimentum fames: A good appetite needeth no ſauce. *The Germanes in diuerſe places of Saxony, inſtead of currants bake their cakes with blacke Poppy ſeeds: and in ſtead of ſtewed broth boyle wilde or horſe radiſhes with their beefe. The French findeth a good reliſh in his ſoure ſauces: and a Spaniard maketh often as great account of a Lemmon, as an Engliſh man of a peece of powdered beefe. Whatſoeuer it is, and howſoeuer liked, yet my principall purpoſe was and is to profit the publicke. If I ſhould pleade a priuiledge from backbiters, and immunitie from malignant tongues I ſhould ſue for that which hath bene denyed the greateſt and worthieſt perſonages of ancient and later times. And ſome varlets haue bene found, who would rather fire the famous temple of*

Diana,

Diana, then not miniſter matter to talke of them. And as for my ſelfe, I deny not but I ſhall find ſome of the offenders here mentioned, who will ſnarle and grumble at my ſo plaine and vnpartiall reproouing of their faults. Some, who ſhould haue ſhewed better example, conſcious to themſelues of their owne guiltineſſe, haue broken the ice already, & as I am informed, haue much repined at the Preface of my former tractate. *If I haue ſpoken euill beare witneſſe of the euill: but if well, why ſmiteſt thou me? Iohn 18. 23.

If they can iuſtifie their actions, let them publiſh their apologie, and let the Reader iudge. But if they can do nothing elſe but maligne other mens labours, and themſelues loyter, I wiſh them to be ſilent.

Carpere vel noli noſtra vel ede tua. *Martia'.*

Bring forth thy birth, or barke not thus at mine.

But all they can ſay, moueth me no more then the barking of a dog, or the yelping of a foxe, as knowing that,

Obſequium amicos, veritas odium parit. *Terent.*

Flatterie gets friends, but truth oft enuie finds.

It is for thy ſake therefore, kind and vnpartiall reader, who haſt learned to value vertue at her higheſt worth, that I haue vndertaken this taske: which I acknowledge to be ſo far frō perfection, that I confeſſe I haue but with a rude pencill pourtrayed out the lineaments of this picture, giuing hereby fit opportunity to ſome cunning Apelles *to perfect the ſame hereafter.* Homo ſum, humani à me nihil alienū puto: *A man I am, and as all the ſonnes of* Adam, *ſubiect to error.* *Terent.* But let the righteous reproue me, it ſhall be as a precious oint- Pſal. 141. 5. ment, and ſhall not hurt my head. *So intreating thy patience to take theſe my paines in good part, not to be too ſharpe and cenſorious, nor yet too open eared to hearken to cruious inuectiue ſpeeches of any whoſe ſores are here lanced, and to keepe one eare open for thy friends iuſt apologie, I reſt,*

Thy euer vntained, well-wiſhing friend, a fauourer of the publicke good, and a proteſt enemie to all fraud and impoſture, IAMES HART.

THE CONTENTS OF THE Chapters contained in this whole Tractate.

IN THE FIRST BOOKE.

CHAP. 1.

THe Introduction, where some thing of the antiquitie, excellencie, and eminencie of Physicke, and of the lawlesse intrusion of some ignorant persons vpon the profession of Physicke, with the absurditie of the same.

CHAP. 2. Of the vncertaine iudgement affoorded vs by vrines in generall, together with their limitation to certaine diseases, & that out of a manie learned and approoued Authors.

CHAP. 3. That euen in diseases of the Liuer and within the veines, the vrine doth often deceiue the most skilfull Physitian.

CHAP. 4. That by the vrine onely it cannot absolutely be knowne whether a woman be with child or no, contrary to the vulgar opinion.

CHAP. 5. That the sexe cannot be discerned by the vrine.

IN THE SECOND BOOKE.

CHAP. 1.

THat the regions of the vrine are not answerable to the regions of the body of man, as also concerning the substance of vrines thicke and thin; their manifold significations, and vncertaintie of iudgement by the same.

CHAP. 2. Of the accidents of vrine, the quantitie, smell, &c. And that no certaine and assured truth can by them be presaged or knowne.

CHAP. 3. Of the colours of vrines, how deceitfull they prooue,

prooue, and firſt of the colour commonly called palew, & light ſaffron.

CHAP. 4. Of red vrines; how eaſily one may thereby be deceiued: of piſſing of bloud.

CHAP. 5. Of blacke vrines, and that they are not alwayes ſo dangerous as they are deemed. Of blew, aſh-coloured, leaden and greene coloured vrines, together with their ſeuerall ſignifications and vncertainties.

CHAP. 6. The manifold ſignifications of white vrines, as alſo the great vncertaintie of iudgement by the ſame.

CHAP. 7. Of the circle or garland, ſpume, and froth, bubbles, ſmoke, or vapour, and fat in the ouermoſt region of the vrine, and what certaintie from thence can be collected.

CHAP. 8. Of the cloud, ſwimme, or ſublimation, together with diuerſe ſorts of reſidences, and the vncertainrie of their ſignifications.

CHAP. 9. Of the manner of piſſing: the retention or ſtoppage of vrine, totall or in part: of inuoluntarie piſſing, both in ſickneſſe and in health.

CHAP. 10. Of the fond and fooliſh opinion concerning diſtillation of vrines. Of the water of ſeparation, together with the vncertaintie of iudgement by ſuch meanes.

CHAP. 11. The concluſion of the whole diſcourſe, where ſomething concerning iſſue and euent, and of cauſuall cures.

THE NAMES OF SVCH FAMOVS Phyſitians as are alledged in this *preſent Tractate*.

Actuarius. *Aëtius*. Ancient Greeke Phyſitians.
Alexander Benedictus. A learned Italian Phyſitian.
Alexander Trallianus. An ancient Greeke Phyſitian.
Amatus. A learned Portugall Phyſitian.
Ambroſius Paræus. Surgeon to three French Kings.
Andreas Laurentius. Phyſitian to King Henry the fourth.
Andreas Libauius. A very learned Germane Phyſitian.
Antonius Valetus. A learned French Phyſitian.
Archigenes. An ancient Phyſitian of Syria.
Aretæus Cappadox: or of Cappadocia.
Beniamin Lobſhuts. A learned Germane Phyſitian.
Chryſtophorus à Vega. A Phyſitian to the high and mightie Prince Charles, Prince of Spaine, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuerſitie of Complutum.
Claudius Galenus.
Diomedes Cornarius. Phyſitian to *Maximilian* Archduke of Auſtria, and brother to *Rodolphus* and *Matthias* late Emperours.
Duncanus Liddelius of Aberdene in Scotland, Phyſitian to *Henricus Iulius*, the late and laſt Duke of Brawnſwicke, and D. of the chaire for Phyſicke and the Mathematickes in the Vniuerſitie of Helmſtadt.
Felix Platerus. Phyſitian to the illuſtrious Duke of Wirtemberg, and one of the D. of the chaire in the famous Vniuerſitie of Baſil in Switzerland.
Franciſcus Emericus, D. in Phyſicke, and practicall profeſſor in the Vniuerſitie of Vienna.
Franciſcus Valleriola. A learned French Phyſitian.
Gaſper Bauhinus. Phyſitian to the late mentioned Duke of Wirtemberg,

Wirtemberg, and D. of the chaire in the aforesaid Vniuersitie of Basil.

Guilielmus Adolphus Scribonius. A famous Germane Physitian.

Guilielmus Rondeletius. D. of the chaire in the famous Vniuersitie of Montpeliers in France.

Hieronymus Cardanus. A learned Italian Physitian.

Hieronymus Mercurialis. A learned Italian Physitian, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Padua.

Hieronymus Montuus. Physitian to *Frances* the 1. French King.

Hieronymus Reusnerus. A learned Germane Physitian.

Hippocrates.

Iacobus Douinetus. A Germane Physitian.

Iacobus Holliricus. A famous Physitian of Paris in France.

Iacobus Syluius. A French Physitian of good account.

Iean Marinello, of Forli in Italie, an Italian Physitian.

I. Flesher. A learned Englisth Physitian.

Iodocus Willichius. D. of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Franckford on the Oder in Germanie.

Iohannes Anglicus, or *Gatesden*, the Author of *Rosa Anglica*, a famous Englisth Physitian, who liued in anno 1320.

Iohannes Belfortis.

Iohannes le Bon. A French Physitian of good note.

Iohannes Caius. A learned Englisth Physitian.

Iohannes Crato a Kraffitheim. Physitian to three Emperours of the house of Austria.

Iohannes Damascenus.

Iohannes Fernelius. Physitian to *Henry* the 2. French King.

Iohannes Heurnius. A learned Low countrey Physitian, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Leyden in Holland.

Iohannes Langius. Physitian to fiue Electors, Princes Palatines of Rhene.

Iohannes Michael Sauonarola. Physitian to *Borsius* sometimes Duke of Ferrara in Italie.

Iohannes Montanus. A learned French Physitian.

Iohannes Renodæus. A famous Physitian of the same nation.

Iohannes Schenckius. A learned Germane Physitian.

Laurentius Ioubertus. Physitian to *Henry* the 3. French King, Chancellour

Chancellour in the Vniuerſitie of Mont-peliers, and D. of the chaire there.

Leo Reganus. A famous Romane Phyſitian.

Leonardus Turnheiſſerus. A Germane Phyſitian.

Leuinus Lemnius. A learned Phyſitian of Zeland.

Ludouicus Mercatus. Phyſitian to *Philip* the 2. and 3. kings of Spaine, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuerſitie of Vallad'olid in Spaine.

Marcellus Donatus of Mantua in Italie, a Phyſitian of good account, Knight and D. in Phyſicke.

Martinus Akakia. A learned French Phyſitian.

Matthæus de Gradi.

Nicolus Florentinus.

Paulus Ægineta.

Petrus Foreſtus. A famous Phyſitian of Holland.

Petrus Sphærerius. Phyſitian to the Archbiſhop of Mentz.

Rembertus Dodonæus. Phyſitian to the Emperour *Rodolphus* 2.

Rhaſes. An Arabian Phyſitian.

Rufus Epheſius.

Timotheus Bricht of Cambridge. A learned Engliſh Phyſitian.

Thomas Rodericus à Vega. A learned Spaniſh Phyſitian.

Beſides theſe, many moe might haue bene to the ſame purpoſe, not impertinently produced, which I thought might well be ſpared, theſe being to an indifferent and vnpartiall Reader ſufficient.

SOME OTHER AVTHORS.

Ælianus.
Ariſtoteles.
Bible.
Carion.
Catullus.
Cicero.
Henricus Ranzonius.
Herodotus.
Homerus.
Ierome.
Ioſephus.
Iuuenalis.
Lactantius.
Martialis.
Nicetas.
Plinius.
Polibius.
Sabellicus.
Statius.
Terentius.
Zonaras.

THE

THE FIRST BOOKE OF THE ANATOMIE OF VRINES.

The Argvment.

IN these two bookes is a continuation of the discourse concerning the vncertaintie of iudgement in diseases by the sole and bare inspection of the vrine onely, without the concourse of the rest of the other signes; whereunto the sight of the patient is altogether necessary. In the first booke and first Chapter, by way of introduction, something is said of the antiquitie, excellencie, and eminencie of physicke; as also concerning the lawlesse intrusion of some ignorant persons vpon this profession, with the absurdities of the same. Then in the next place follow certaine authorities of some famous Physitians against this abuse in generall: and afterwards also in some such diseases where it is thought to be of greatest force and validitie. And after shall fully be confuted that foolish, absurd, and inueterate opinion, of discerning whether a woman be with child or no, by the bare inspection of the vrine onely: and that by vnanswerable arguments, together with some instances, both of mine owne and other ancient and late Physitians of no small note. And lastly shall be plainly demonstrated, that the sexe cannot by the vrine onely be discerned, contrary to the vulgar opinion.

CHAP. I.

The introduction, where some thing concerning the antiquitie, excellencie, and eminencie of physicke, and of the lawlesse intrusion of some ignorant persons vpon this profession, with the absurditie of the same.

OVr most great and omnipotent God, of his great goodnesse, hauing first created and framed these glorious globes and orbes of the vniuerse, together with the earth and all the ornaments and furniture of the same, at last made man, that microcosme, or little world, as it were an epitome or abridgment of this great vniuersall world: and that according to his owne likenesse, and placed him in earthly paradise. But not long after being by the serpent that old inueterate enemie of mankind, seduced to sinne, he became a map of miserie, obnoxious to death and eternall damnation; and euen in this life subiect to innumerable sicknesses. So farre notwithstanding, did his makers bountie abound, that not onely sent he him a Sauiour to redeeme him from damnation, but furnished him with innumerable remedies against his many old infirmities. These *Adam* taught his sonne *Seth*; and he againe (left water or fire should destroy them) wrote the principles of physicke in hieroglyphicke letters, vpon two pillars; one of stone, against the rage of the water, the other on bricke against the furie of the fire. Thus came the art to be propagated to posteritie: and *Abrahams* seed sojourning in Ægypt that vnthankfull nation, yet for their hospitalitie to Gods people reaped this benefit, that they were by them instructed in the principles of this profession, and many moe besides. The Greeks gained this knowledge of the Ægyptians, who were not idle, but improuing the same, would willingly haue assumed all the honour to themselues. In great honour and reputation was it amongst this nation for many yeares, and the professors of the same in great credit and account with the mightiest Monarches: witnesse the honour exhibited to *Hippocrates* and his posteritie, by the Athenians in particular. And the account

Ioseph. antiquit. Iudaic. lib. 1. cap. 4. Zonaras annal. lib. 1.

High account of physicke amongst the Græcians.

account the Persians made of it, may from hence euidently appeare, that the great *Artaxerxes* sendeth to *Histanes* gouernour of the Hellespont this message. The fame and renowne of the noble *Hippocrates*, of the race & linage of *Æsculapius*, borne in the Ile of Cos, together with his great skill and sufficiencie, are come to mine eares: bestow thou therefore vpon him as much gold as he shall demand of thee, and whatsoeuer he shall haue need of, bestow it vpon him in most plentifull manner, and haue a care to send him to me: for he shall be equall in honour and dignitie with the greatest Princes of Persia. And moreouer, if there be any other wise learned man in Europe, let him be enrolled amongst the Kings domesticke & familiar friends, not sparing for any cost whatsoeuer: for such men are not euery where easily to be found. After many yeares, the Turkish tyrannie like a violent inundation ouerflowing the most part of Asia, together with no small part of Europe, this profession being now banished out of Greece its owne naturall soile, together with the rest of the Muses, it sought for shelter and succour amongst the rude Arabians, where it was welcomed with such entertainment, as such a countrey could affoord it: where howbeit it was enlarged by many such simples as India and Arabia would yeeld, yet haue their bookes bene so branded by barbarous translators, that they are not euen vntill this day freed from the same. Amongst the Romans likewise it was not a little respected, where that worthy Emperour *Augustus* hauing among many others, some intelligence of the great abuses committed by ignorant intruders vpon this profession, together with the great dammage redounding to the subiect, by meanes of this lawlesse libertie, made a law as followeth. *That no person, of what estate or degree soeuer, within the Romane Empire, should either teach or practise physicke, vndertaking the cure of any sicke persons, vnlesse he were first licensed and authorised by the Emperor himselfe, or by such as should by him be deputed or appointed for this purpose.* This law was long inuiolably kept by the succeeding *Cæsars*, vntill such time as the barbarous * Saracens & Turks, vnder the conduct of that monster of mankind *Mahomet*, did with fire & sword waste and destroy a great part of Asia, especially Syria,

Amongst the Persians. *Hippocr. in epist.*

Vide Sabell. ennead. 9. lib. 2. Zonar. annal. tom. 3. aliosque neoter.

Entertainment amongst the Arabians.

Amongst the Romans.

The law of Augustus Cæsar against ignorant and vnskilfull practisers of physicke.

* *Vide supra, & inter neoter. Chronic. Carion. edit. 1608. in 8.*

Mars enemie to Minerua.

together with Greece and the countrey about Conſtantinople: the Goths, Huns, & Vandals omitting no kind of crueltie in the other parts of Europe, Italie in particular. Theſe, beſides many other miſeries, did alſo ſubuert and deſtroy moſt of the Vniuerſities and ſchooles of good learning, burning the bookes they could come by, and bringing in by this meanes meere barbarouſneſſe and ignorance. This great inundation and deluge gaue no ſmall encouragement to all manner of cozeners to practiſe their impoſture, ſparing neither the perſons nor the purſes of the oppreſſed people. This woefull calamitie continued vntill *Lotharius* Duke of Saxonie was crowned Emperour at Rome. This worthy Emperour both erected a number of new nurſeries of good learning, and repaired ſuch as were founded before his time, adding and increaſing meanes for the maintenance of theſe new erected ſchooles and Vniuerſities. Moreouer, he cauſed to be ſent for out of euery countrey and kingdome, the moſt famous and learned men that were to be found, and ſuch as did moſt excell in euery art and ſcience. And for the better furtherance of this his purpoſe, he granted many priuiledges and immunities to the aforeſaid Vniuerſities & ſchooles, the whole Profeſſors and Students in the ſame. And thus phyſicke with the reſt reuiued againe; and being healed of her former wounds, was drawne out of the darke dungeon and priſon wherin ſhe had ſo long lien in thraldome and captiuitie, and by meanes of this noble Emperour reſtored to her former dignitie and libertie againe. Now to adde more grace and dignitie to this noble profeſſion, he renewed againe that worthy law of *Auguſtus*, inhibiting and diſcharging any perſon whatſoeuer, either to practiſe or profeſſe this or any other art or ſcience, vnleſſe he were firſt licenſed from the Emperours court. But well foreſeeing the inconueniences which might from hence ariſe, if all ſuch buſineſſes ſhould depend vpon his court; for this cauſe he granted this priuiledge and authoritie to the aforeſaid Vniuerſities throughout the whole Empire. This ſo wholeſome conſtitution of *Lotharius* all the ſucceeding Emperours to this day haue continued. And thus came firſt in theſe titles of Doctor, Maſter, &c. not by the appointment of any priuate

Lotharius firſt Emperour of the houſe of Saxony reſtored learning and learned men in the weſt.

De his vide orationem doctoris Beniamin Lobſchuts impreſſam cum obſeruat. medic. Diomedis Cornarij medicinæ Doctoris.

Firſt originall of Doctors and other degrees in the Vniuerſities.

priuate man, but by the lawes of Emperours and Kings of Christendome. Now besides the premisses, I would easily euince both the eminencie and excellencie of this profession from the vtilitie and necessitie, as being of necessarie vse for euery age, estate and degree; as also the worthy subiect thereof, to wit, the body of man, so farre foorth as diseases are expelled, and health preserued; it being also the shrine of the soule, & the costly coffer wherein it is contained, do conciliate no small authoritie vnto the same. Neither yet is the skill in this profession so easily attained vnto, as many ignorant people do perswade thēselues. But that there are many things required in him who is to be called natures darling, and great Secretarie of state, at all times to helpe and assist her, when oftentimes she cannot helpe her selfe (vnto which this confused multitude neuer hath attained, and therefore vnworthy to be admitted vnto such mysteries) hath euer bene receiued for an vncontrolled truth. The causes of the disease must be exactly knowne before the cure, and many other things besides. And thus it is recorded of *Aristotle*, that at a certaine time falling sicke, his Physitian there by him prating apace, answered very wittily after this manner. * *Neither cure me like a cowheard, nor yet like a plowman; but first of all let me know the cause, then shalt thou find me obsequious to thy prescriptions.*

Vtilitie and necessitie of this profession.

* Μήτε ὡς βουλάτιλω μι, ἐφη, θεραπευε, μήτε ὡς σκαπανεα αλλα διδαξας πρότερον την αἰτίαν ὅπως ἐξεις ἕτοιμον πρὸς το πείθεσθαι.

The euer praise worthy *Hippocrates*, howbeit in few, yet in effectuall words, setteth downe such things as are requisite in a true Physitian. *Whosoeuer will exactly and diligently purchase to himselfe a firme knowledge in this profession, must of necessitie be furnished with these which follow. Nature* (that is, a potentiall aptnesse, wit and vnderstanding, with a certaine proneneſſe and inclination to this profession) *precepts of art, a fit and conuenient place for studie; instruction in the same from younger yeares; diligent and painefull studie, together with a competent and conuenient time.* This likewise did the ancients paint foorth vnto vs in the armes or enseignes of *Æsculapius*, to whom were attributed all the badges and enseignes which do of right belong to a true Physitian, and do all argue assiduitie and painfull industrie.

Ælian. lib. 9. cap. 23. Polib. lib. hist. 2. & 3. indeque Lang. epist. medicin. lib. 2. epist. 48. Hippoc. lib. 2. de lege.

The armes or enseignes of Æsculapius.

The first was an *Owle*, to giue him warning of the watchfull

paines and care the learned Phyſitian ought to take in finding out the ſeuerall ſignes and circumſtances of the diſeaſe, to the end he may be the more able to foretell the ſeuerall iſſues and euents of the ſame. *A crooked ſtaffe in his hand*; which intimateth vnto vs, that he ought with great care and diligence beſtirre himſelfe, to attaine to the right and perfect knowledge, not onely of the ſtructure of mans bodie, and euerie part of the ſame, as well inward as outward: but alſo the ſeuerall qualities and vertues of all manner of remedies appropriated for the vſe of mankinde; whether they be aboue the earth, encloſed in the intrals thereof; or yet contained in the vaſt dominions of the endleſſe ocean: as alſo with carefull circumſpection, to obſerue and marke the ſtrength of his patients, and their ſeuerall natures and conſtitutions; applying to each and euery one of them in due and conuenient time, ſuch proper and peculiar remedies, as may beſt befit them, and that alwayes hauing a watchfull eye vpon the ſeuerall indications in ſuch caſes required. In his right hand he held a *Dragons head*, coming from the Greeke word δρακω, ſignifying a ſharpe and cleare ſight: and next vnto the ſame was a *watchfull dog*; both of them declaring vnto vs, that the Phyſitian ought with a certaine promptneſſe of dexteritie of vnderſtanding foreſee the iſſue and euent of diſeaſes, and then with as great eaſe and facilitie as is poſſible, and without ſparing any paines, eaſe the patients griefe; preſeruing likewiſe and maintaining, as much as in him lyeth, his preſent healthfull ſtate of bodie, and preuenting to the vttermoſt of his power, the imminent danger of dolefull diſeaſes. In his left hand a *pine apple*, thereby letting vs to vnderſtand, that the outward ſhell of this profeſſion is very hard, the inward fruite and marrow, notwithſtanding, being moſt pleaſant, delectable and profitable. At his right ſide was *the winged picture of health, with a pullet in her hand*: & that to the end the Phyſitian might know, that he ought to aime at the health and happie eſtate of his patient principally, and not to become the ſlaue of baſe and filthie lucre and gaine: in like manner manifeſting vnto vs, that by the paines and induſtrious skill of the learned Phyſitian, health is oftentimes maintained; as by his careleſſe negligence, ignorance,

A crooked ſtaffe.

A dragons head in his right hand and a dog hard by him.

A pine apple in his left hand.

The winged picture of health with a pullet in her hand.

rance & insufficiencie it is easily ouerthrowne. *Apullet*, to shew foorth the Physitians care, in prescribing fit and conuenient diet, according to his patients nature and constitution, as also the qualitie and motion of the disease. For in acute diseases, and such as are of a sudden and speedie motion, as the remedies must be speedie, so must the diet be sparing, answering both to the strength of the patient, and nature of the disease; not being in the meane time vnmindfull of his former custome, countrey or place wherein he liues, with many more circumstances in such cases required. In diseases againe of a long and lingring nature, we must not be so close fisted, but allow them more liberall allowance; yet keeping alwayes in mind the former caueats and cautions. In the end he must be armed against all occasions and sudden occurrents, not forgetting to gratifie the sicke, so farre foorth as may stand with conueniencie. And lastly this *Æsculapian* pourtraict was pictured with a *beard:* signifying hereby, that such as medled with such abstruse mysteries, hauing first bene trained vp in the grounds and principles of this profession, ought to be of a reasonable mature iudgement and vnderstanding, to the end they may proue so much the fitter to mannage such weightie matters.

How carefull the Physitian ought to be in prescribing diet according to the nature of the disease and diseased.

Æsculapius bearded.

But to what end and purpose (will some perhaps say) tendeth this long discourse? Euen to the end it may more euidently appeare, into what disgrace and contempt this noble profession is now growne, and that by meanes of the lawlesse and vncontrolled intrusion of ignorant and vnsufficient persons. Let the Reader iudge ingenuously, whether the offenders be furnished with any such sufficiencie, and let this touch-stone trie them all. Professions farre inferiour to this, haue a numb r of yeares allowed them to serue and learne, before any be suffered to exercise the same. But here, howsoeuer the Vniuersities be not depriued of their priuiledges, in granting the degrees to the well deseruing: yet is there no restraint of the most ignorant and vnsufficient persons, of whatsoeuer sexe or calling. An ignorant Empiricke that knoweth scarce the propertie of pepper, whether it be hote or cold, yet may practise publickly. Now that I say nothing of ignorant Apothecaries, Surgeons, &c.

Liberty allowed ignorant Physitians, cause of great mischiefe.

the

the other ſexe will needs haue a ſhare in theſe buſineſſes alſo: and yet in holy writ they are tyed to their houſwiuerie. And the heathen Poet bringeth in women medling with their ſpinning and carding. Their fraile ſexe is both vnfit and vnfurniſhed with ſufficiencie for managing of ſo great matters. It is no wayes ſutable to the modeſtie which ought to be ſeene in that ſexe, to meddle with ſo publicke a profeſſion. And beſides, there being no ſmall commerce betwixt the Phyſitian and his patient, as witneſſeth the worthy *Hippocrates*, who ſeeth not the abſurditie of this their practiſe? And as for their ſufficiencie, it may eaſily, by that which hath bene ſaid alreadie, appeare. My purpoſe is not to dwell vpon this ſubiect, nor yet to vrge many arguments againſt it, the thing being ſo abſurd in it ſelfe. I will relate but one tragicall ſtorie out of a late writer, of a mother who made away her owne child, with an intent, as ſhe thought to cure him. *A countrey woman* (ſaith mine author) *hauing a young ſonne of cacheoticall diſpoſition, and now entring into a dropſie, by the aduice of her women-goſſips, thruſt him, ſore againſt his will, his head foremoſt, into an ouen, immediatly after the drawing of the bread, ſtopping vp againe immediatly the mouth of her ouen. Her gabling goſſips were officiouſly attending a better euent then they found, as alſo helping her to bring to paſſe this braue exploit. He being once in, was preſently ſuffocated with the ſmoke for want of freſh aire. The mother within a little ſpace calleth to her ſonne oftener then once in an audible voyce, enquiring what benefit he found; who anſwered her no more then Baal did his Prieſts. Theſe pratling goſſips perſwaded this ſimple woman, that his ſilence was an aſſured ſigne of the benefit he thereby receiued: the which this credulous woman, ſtill hoping where no hope was, eaſily beleeued: but at length found that which ſhe leaſt looked for; drawing out of the ouen her dead ſonne, cured not onely of this, but of all other diſeaſes alſo; and then (but all too late) blameth as well her owne too too credulous ſimplicitie, as the malapert boldneſſe of the ſhe-phyſitians, inducing her to vſe a remedie farre worſe then the diſeaſe it ſelfe.* As for you, *Ladyes and Gentlewomen* (with your good leaues let me be ſo bold as to tell you my mind in a word or two) howſoeuer I cannot but much commend your great charitie and loue, in affoording both

Prouerb. 31. *Terent. in Andr.*

Hippocr. lib. de medico.

Women altogether vnfit to practiſe phyſick.

A tragicall ſtorie.

Alexand. Bened. de curand. morb. lib. 5. *cap.* 25.

1. King. 18. 26 27. 28.

both your paines and your purſes for the relieuing of ſicke diſtreſſed people: yet let me intreate you, not to be too officiouſly buſie, the life of a man being no matter of ſmall importance, and which being once loſt, can neuer till the reſurrection be recouered. And remember, that there may be an ouerſight as well in neglecting a fit and conuenient remedie in due time, as in exhibiting a dangerous and deſperate remedie. And whereas often it cometh to paſſe, that either your neceſſitie or importunitie doth extort from the learned Phyſitian good and wholeſome remedies either for your owne or others infirmities: yet I intreate you, not to be ſo indiſcreete, as to make one ſalue ſerue for euery ſore. The remedie indeed may be good, but (as often cometh to paſſe) ill vſed, or rather abuſed. And that which you haue ſometimes tried to be a ſoueraigne medicine for your ſelues; yet another time, by reaſon of a number of new occurrents, the ſame remedie may produce an effect farre differing from the former: how much more then in another? The conſtitution of the partie ſhould be conſidered, the ſexe, age, time of yeare, yea and of the diſeaſe it ſelfe; as whether it be in the beginning, in the increaſe, in the height, or declining, with many moe circumſtances are here to be conſidered. But put yet the caſe the remedie be good againſt ſuch a diſeaſe; yet may many other circumſtances croſſe this iudication in any indiuiduall perſon, which were here too tedious to relate. It may then eaſily appeare, that this is a buſineſſe of an higher ſtraine then many do well conſider: but of this matter no more. Now howbeit this fretting canker (I meane of vnſufficient, vnlearned, and vnskilfull Phiſitians) hath crept ouer the whole Chriſtian world, yet the inconuenience is not in all alike. For howbeit in Germanie Empiricks do ſo abound that they haue begun of late yeares (ſuppoſing it may be that we are here vnfurniſhed) to come and viſit vs here in this Iland, yet can I not but much commend and praiſe their care and induſtrie in prouiding for the maintenance of the honeſt and learned Phyſitian. There each ſeuerall Citie, towne, or corporation, hath certaine Phyſitians entertained by ſtipends out of the chamber ſtockes (which there by reaſon of their admirable induſtrie, as being

Soles occidere & redire poſſunt: nobis cum ſemel occidit breuis lux, Nox eſt perpetua vna dormienda. Catull.

A good remedy ignorantly or out of ſeaſon exhibited, may yet proue dangerous to the diſeaſed.

The laudable cuſtome of the Germane natiõ in prouiding fit and learned Phyſitians, and allowing them good maintenance.

much addicted to the publicke good are very rich) a dwelling houſe being likewiſe allowed them for their liues: and each Citie or towne according to the proportionable bigneſſe, hath moe or fewer of thoſe ſtipendiarie Phyſitians: and none among them admitted, but ſuch as for their ſufficiencie, and long time ſpent in the ſtudie of that profeſſion, haue taken their degrees in ſome famous Vniuerſitie. All the Apothecaries and Surgeons within the place where they liue are ſubiect to their cenſures, and by them to be controlled; and the midwiues likewiſe by them muſt be admitted. And of all the Apothecaries drugs, as well ſimples as compounds, they take a narrow ſurucy twice a yeare; to wit, euery Spring and fall: beſides the viewing of their drugs immediatly after the buying of them (which commeth moſt commonly to paſſe twice a yeare, at Lerpzig or Franckfort faire) not being lawfull for them to make vſe of any of them vntill ſuch time as they be firſt viſited and allowed by the aforeſaid Phyſitians. At the viewing and viſiting of their wares, is appointed one frō the chiefe Magiſtrate of the Citie, commonly called the Burger maiſter, to ſit in commiſſion with the Phyſitians. If the Apothecarie ſhall be found faultie, or his drugs any wayes vnſufficient, the aforeſaid perſons fine him at their pleaſures; as alſo ſet a reaſonable rate or taxe vpon all his drugs and compoſitions, and that according to the riſing or falling of the prizes of the drugs. Neither yet may the Apothecarie of himſelfe make, mixe, or compound any great compoſition of many ſeuerall ingredients, vnleſſe the Phyſitians, one or more being preſent, firſt ſee all the ſeuerall ingredients, and then allow of the ſame. He can likewiſe take no apprentice into his ſeruice, but ſuch as firſt ſhall be ſworne faithfully to make and compound according to the Phyſitians preſcriptions, not altering any thing in his bill without his knowledge and allowance: the which oath the Phyſitians haue power to exact of the aforeſaid apprentices. Of this ſo laudable and praiſe-worthy a conſtitution this benefit they reape, that firſt of all, the inhabitants are neuer vnfurniſhed of fit and ſufficient Phyſitians, to whom in time of need they may haue recourſe for good and wholeſome counſell: as alſo that the inhabitants in their extremitie

They often viſit the Apothecaries ſhops, and take a ſurucy of his drugs.

The great commodrie of this ſo laudable a cuſtome.

tremitie are preferred before ſtrangers. The moderation of fees likewiſe, in regard of their ſtanding ſtipends, is ſome eaſe to the purſes of priuate men, but eſpecially to the poorer ſort, to whom by this meanes they are the betrer enabled to affoord their counſell for little or nothing. The countrey round about findeth likewiſe euery where learned Phyſitians to aduiſe with, as alſo good and ſufficient ſtuffe, neither fuſtie nor ſophiſticate, and that at a reaſonable rate. Now how farre we come ſhort of this ſo laudable and worthie pollicie, thoſe that know any thing are not ignorant. We are apt enough to imitate that which is naught in out neighbour nations, and why make we not vſe of ſuch things as deſerue praiſe and commendation? From the aforenamed nation we haue ſo well learned quaffing and carrouſing, together with their vnhappy healths, indeed hinderers of all health, that it ſeemeth now to be naturalized amongſt vs: and why are we not as forward for this and ſuch other laudable conſtitutions as tend to the benefit of the commonwealth? But now to our purpoſe.

The idle inſpection of vrine, as it is at this day practiſed, openeth a gap to euery cozener & impoſtor.

One thing which doth principally encourage all manner of cozeners, and euery ignorant and vnſufficient perſon, to aduenture vpon this profeſſion, is the vaine and idle inſpection of Vrines, as it is at this day euery where practiſed; by meanes whereof moſt people are perſwaded that the Phyſitian is able to find out, not onely the diſeaſe in generall, but euen euery ſigne and circumſtance of the ſame. I my ſelfe haue often bene importuned to tell that by this ſigne, which the wits of all the wiſeſt Phyſitians in the world could neuer aſſuredly and certainly find out. To inſtance but in one thing, to wit, the diſcerning of the conception, whether a woman be with child or no: there is not an Empiricke or quack-ſaluer in the countrey, that will not make thee beleeue he can tell thee that aſſuredly. Our ſhe-phyſitians (for ſuch monſters now this countrey yeeldeth) will ſay no leſſe. But heare the iudgement of a learned French Phyſitian concerning this point: *To abuſe the inſpection of vrine, to know whether a woman be with child, or no, belongeth to a cozening impoſtor, and not to an honeſt Phyſitian; howſoeuer ſome haue not bene aſhamed to vent ſuch vanities.* But of this at more length

Iohann. le bon. de therap. puerp.

hereafter: now let vs proceed to the maine matter, to wit, to handle this ſubiect in order.

CHAP. II.

Of the vncertaine iudgement affoorded vs by Vrines in generall, together with their limitation to certaine diſeaſes, and that out of many learned writers.

It is impoſſible to iudge of the diſeaſe, & what concerneth the ſame, by the inſpection of the vrine onely.

IT is growne now 2dayes a common cuſtome, by the ſole and bare inſpection of the vrine to vndertake to declare and lay open the whole diſeaſe, together with the ſtate and conſtitution of euery part of the body, without any regard had to ſuch things as the moſt wiſe and circumſpect Phyſitians haue left vs in this caſe to be conſidered: the which notwithſtanding, is as impoſſible to bring to paſſe, as by the heat or cold of an houſe to iudge of the perfection of the ſame, together with the ſoundneſſe of the walles and timber thereof: or yet by the rubbiſh of any houſe carried to ſome other place, to find out the ſtatelineſſe of the former building. To this end and purpoſe beſides the authorities produced in the former Diſcourſe, I will yet bring in a cloud of witneſſes to confirme this mine opinion. And in the firſt place, I will ſet downe ſome famous authors condemning this vromantical coniecture, and limiting and confining it within its lawfull liſts and limits. Afterwards alſo ſhall appeare how our iudgement may erre and miſtake, euen in ſome ſuch diſeaſes as may ſometimes by the ſame be diſcerned: proceeding afterwards to inſtance in ſome particular diſeaſes: where ſhall not be omitted the confutation of the erronious opinion of the vrines of women with child, as alſo of finding out of the ſexe thereby. Then will we proceed to a particular confutation of all the parts of vrine; whereby ſhall be ſet downe the true vſe of the ſame. Now the firſt author that ſhall march in the auantgard of this batallion ſhall be the learned *Langius*; and that both in regard of his great worth and learning;

learning, as alſo becauſe our former author (*Foreſt* I meane) had ſingled out theſe two following Epiſtles, as making for the ſame purpoſe to ſet downe at the end of his diſcourſe of vrines, which I haue thought good with ſome other authorities to inſert into this place.

Concerning Phyſitians who by the inſpection of the Vrine onely, do raſhly and vnaduiſedly pronounce their opinion concerning the nature and ſubſtance of any diſeaſe.

It ſeemeth not a little ſtrange to thee (*kind goſſip*) how it ſhould come to paſſe that the fame and reputation of Germane Phyſitians ſhould be ſo little ſet by either at home or abroad, ſince notwithſtanding, praiſed be God, Germanie is a very fruitfull ſoile, ſtored with moſt excellent wits, where the liberall Arts and ſciences do not a little flouriſh (*inſomuch as that moſt noble and illuſtrius Picus Earle of Mirandole, truly praiſeworthie and euer to be admired, as well for his high pedegree and noble deſcent, as for his excellent and admirable gifts in good learning, did witneſſe that the riuer of Tiber had now of late runne into the Rhene:*) and yet for all this, the noble facultie of Phyſicke lyeth contemned and deſpiſed. The cauſes of the ſame I haue elſewhere declared to be diuers, whereof this is the chiefe, to wit, that the chiefe and principall part of Phyſicke diagnoſticke or ſemioticke, which teacheth vs to know the nature, cauſes, and ſubſtance of the diſeaſe by the ſignes and grounds of the ſame, is either not knowne at all, or at leaſt altogether, in regard of their idleneſſe, neglected; while as the ordinarie ſort of Phyſitians do onely labour to know and diſcerne the nature and ſubſtance of the diſeaſe by the ſole and fraudulent indication of the ſtuckring vrine. But it is acknowledged of all true Phyſitians, that the ground and beginning of finding out aright the true method of curing diſeaſes, is the knowledge of the diſeaſe, together with the place ſeiſed with the ſame, which is not knowne by the bare inſpection of the vrine onely, being but a doubtfull ſigne; but (as *Galen* ſaith well) the knowledge of the diſeaſe is collected by meanes of the place affected, together

Langius tom. 1. *epiſt.* 11.

In ſympoſio. de republica.

with the diſpoſition of the ſame beſides nature: which being the internall cauſe of the diſeaſe (or the diſeaſe it ſelfe) annoying the action, it is no maruell if the ſignes of each be common to both: and thus is the diſeaſe and place affected diſcerned and knowne, both by the parts of the ſubſtance therof, the contents, adherents, the action intereſſed, together with the accidents of the diſeaſe, from the parts of the ſubſtance of the part affected: as if we ſhall perceiue any griſtle of the windpipe to be ſpit vp with coughing, it doth argue and indicate to vs an exulceration of the lungs, together with a conſumption of the ſame. From the contents; as if thou ſhalt perceiue the chyle (that is, the meate receiued into the ſtomacke and a little altered) or the ordure iſſue out of a wound, thou mayeſt from thence ſafely collect that either the ſtomack, or guts are wounded. Such things alſo as do adhere or grow to the part, do both declare the diſeaſe and the part annoyed therewith. For if vpon a fracture of the ſcull there grow out little round lumps like vnto little muſhromes, it doth argue the dammage and hurt of the membrane or skin couering the braines. No leſſe doth the hurt of the action bewray as well the hurt of the organe and inſtrument of it, as the diſeaſe it ſelfe: as the retention of the vrine doth argue an obſtruction in the pipes conueighing the vrine from the kidneyes to the bladder: or the exceſſiue fluxe of the ſame being crude and not concocted, doth argue the indiſpoſition of the kidneyes. Ioyne yet with the former, as moſt pregnant proofes and teſtimonies of the diſeaſe, theſe inſeparable accidents of the ſame, commonly called *pathognomonica*, the which the diſeaſe it ſelfe doth procure and beget: as a ſtinging and pricking paine in the ſide, ioyned with a burning feauer, doth argue not onely a *Pleuriſie*, but alſo that the skin or membrane which enuironeth the ribs is inflamed. And vnto all the aforeſaid ſignes thou mayeſt, if thou wilt, adde the intricate knowledge of the pulſe of the arteries, rather then the vncertaine iudgement by vrine: the which as we do not altogether reiect, ſo do we not attribute ſo much thereunto as theſe impoſtors do. Now what extraordinarie paines ſome of the ancient Phyſitians tooke in ſearching out any thing which might afford

The great care of the ancient Phyſitians in

ſcoord them any knowledge or inſight in the nature of the diſeaſe, thou mayeſt from hence collect, that to the end they might more eaſily find out the nature and qualitie of the humour faulty and abounding in the bodie, they did taſt of the very ſweate that was rubbed off the bodie in the hotehouſes, as alſo of that ſuperfluous matter found in the eares: like as the horſe-leaches were wont to taſte of the horſes dung, whom for that cauſe that pleaſant Poet *Ariſtophanes* calleth σκατοφάγους, what if by the authoritie of *Hippocrates* I ſhould prooue, that the colour of the tongue, and the reſt of the bodie, giueth vs more aſſured and certaine knowledge of the ſtate of the humours contained in the body and inward bowels, then the vrine? And yet this the ordinarie ſort of vrine-monging Phyſitians will neuer be able to diſcerne, as not being preſent with the patient. For as in the yellow Iaundiſe, a yellow and ſaffron like colour of the skinne doth better declare any obſtruction of the gall-bagge, and an ouerflowing of choler ouer the whole bodie, then the vrine: ſo doth in like ſort the leaden colour of the face, and the reſt of the bodie, demonſtrate better vnto vs ſome indiſpoſition of the Liuer and ſpleene then the vrine. No leſſe alſo doth the colour of the tongue and taſt, it findeth & performeth the like. For ſuch as is the humor aboũding in the ſtomacke or veines, eſpecially when it groweth fierce and vnruly, with ſuch a colour and taſt is the tongue moſt commonly imbrued. Wherefore well and learnedly ſaid the worthy *Hippocrates* γλῶσσα ἔρον σημαίνει, that is, the tongue giueth vs notice, as well of the ſtate and nature of the vrine, as of all the reſt of the humours of the body. But if thou wilt yet further contend and conteſt with me, behold I will appeale to *Galen*, who ought to be as our common Maiſter, ſo Iudge alſo in ſuch caſes of controuerſie. *The ſweate* (ſaith he) *giueth vs notice of the humours ſuperabounding in the whole bodie, but the vrine onely of ſuch as are contained within the veines.* And howbeit theſe be the chiefe elements and grounds of the moſt principall part of phyſicke, called diagnoſticke, without which the other part called therapeuticke, or handling the cure of diſeaſes, cannot ſubſiſt, and that they be conuinced by moſt pregnant proofes and

ſearching out the ſignes of diſeaſes.

Lib. 4. ſalub. The ſweat a more generall ſigne then the vrine.

and teſtimonies; yet will they neither giue place to the ſame, nor yet obſerue and marke them: but truſting to the vrine onely, loytering idle at home like the Phyſitians of Alexandria, and ſitting in their chaires like *Apolloes* Prieſts, or ſome old wiſe fortune-teller by her cryſtal looking-glaſſe, it is a wonder to heare how doubtfully and perplexedly, without any ſight of the ſicke, but looking on the vrine onely, they will with brazen faces prate of the patients ſickneſſe: yea further yet, will pronounce of life and death thereby; and that for ſo ſmall a gaine, as ſcarce would the moſt common hedge-whore be hired for the ſame. What great ambiguitie and doubtfull ſpeeches (*good Reader*) need they here to vſe, leſt they be taken tripping? Now if it ſhall happen that any old wife that bringeth the vrine ſhall find them out, thou wouldeſt wonder to ſee the * changes of their countenances. But as if this were yet a ſmall matter, to prate by the ſight of the vrine onely, they are not aſhamed to preſcribe phyſicke to the parties (whom they haue neuer ſeene) and that by reading of bookes, of the which experiments they haue neuer made any triall at all: to whom thou mayeſt moſt iuſtly obiect the ancient Prouerbe. * *A mariner by his booke or ſea card.* But *Hippocrates* and the ancient Phyſitians of the race of *Aſclepiades*, not ſuperficially, but ſolidly learned, did neuer ſettle their iudgements concerning the ſubſtance of the diſeaſe vpon the vrine alone: no nor yet if ſome contents had proceeded from the ſubſtance of the kidneyes, bladder, or parts contained in them, and ſo iſſued out with the vrine: but did rather by the colour, contents, ſwim or ſublimation, obſerue the ſtrength of the naturall parts about the liuer and ſtomach, as likewiſe the concoction of the humours in the veines; to the end that in feuers they might find out the times of the ſame; and ſo might more eaſily foretell the time of the future criſe, whether the ſame were like to be hopefull and healthfull, or dangerous and deadly; and withall to find out the fitteſt time for purging. The which *Galen*, *Hippocrates* his true interpreter, doth intimate vnto young Phyſitians in theſe words. *The vrine giueth notice of theſe parts, to wit, the liuer, kidneyes, bladder, and the ſtrength of the veſſels which containe the bloud, and the weake-*

neſſe

De Alexandrinorum medicorum deſidia. Gal. lib. 2. de natura humana. lib. 6. epid. & paſſim alibi.

* *Victu Quintiliane colorem.*

Thus do moſt of our practiſing Parſons and Vicars become ſuddenly Phyſitians.

* Ex βιβλίω κυβερνήτης.

neſſe of the ſame, as alſo that facultie which engendreth the humors: but as concerning the infirmities of the braine, the cheſt, and lungs, there be other ſignes and ſymptomes of the ſame, whereby their diſeaſes are diſcerned. All theſe things therefore the wiſe Phyſitian is to enquire, ſearch, and find out, from the ſicke himſelfe, and not from the vrine. For this cauſe well ſaid *Damaſcenus* in his Aphoriſmes: *Concerning diſeaſes pronounce not raſhly thine opinion, neither yet looke thou vpon the vrine, vntill ſuch time as thou haſt firſt ſeene the ſicke, and of him demanded and found forth euery circumſtance belonging to the diſeaſe.* With him doth *Rhazes* an Arabian Phyſitian agree in his Aphoriſmes, in theſe words: *It becometh the Phyſitian to aske diuerſe queſtions of his patient, to the end he may attaine to the internall cauſe of the diſeaſe, that by ſuch meanes he may afterwards be able to pronounce ſound iudgement according to reaſon: neither yet let him be aſhamed to aske of the patient, whether the diſeaſe be within or without the veine.* But our Phyſitians, being like vnto the lazie ſedentarie Phyſitians of Alexandria, leſt they ſhould be by the vulgar people (who do commonly beleeue, that the Phyſitian knoweth all by the vrine) taxed of ignorance, are aſhamed to aske of the patient the cauſes and ſymptomes of his diſeaſe. And to the end they may the better accommodate themſelues to the fooliſh humor of the ſimple and more ignorant ſort, they are not a whit afrayed to prate of diſeaſes by the inſpection of the vrine onely. But would to God the truth were with them in greater eſteeme then any popular applauſe, and that they would be warned by the Poet *Perſius*: *If troubled Rome do too much diſpraiſe any thing, then not to reſt and relie vpon her iudgement:* and that they would both ingenuouſly confeſſe, and tell the people how fraudulent and deceitfull, pernicious and lying, is this manner of inſpection of the vrine, brought in by ſome Phyſitians and impoſtors of later dayes, to the great miſchiefe of mankind. Then for certaine would they be more carefull and diligent in ſearching out the natures of diſeaſes by their cauſes, the hurt and hinderance of the action, as alſo by the *Pathognomonicke* ſignes: and then without all doubt ſhould they cure a great many moe, as alſo by this meanes ſhould their names become

Damaſcenus in Aphoriſm.

Rhaz. in aphor.

Si quid turbida Roma eleuaret, &c. Perſ. ſat. 1.

a great deale more famous, both among their owne friends and acquaintance, and among ſtrangers. And by this meanes alſo ſhould theſe wandring and cozening rogues, impoſtors, apoſtaticall monks, perfidious Iewes, enemies to all Chriſtians, the ignorant Pariſh-Prieſts, alchymiſts, and all the rabble of ſuch rake-hels, (but I had almoſt forgotten thoſe old trots, fortunetellers) be thruſt out from profeſſing phyſicke: all the which offenders not hauing learned ſo much as the firſt grounds and principles of naturall Philoſophie or Phyſicke, do without controll or puniſhment trie their deſperate remedies, by the death of many a man. Wherefore there could nothing be deuiſed more profitable and beneficiall for the good of the commonwealth, then that at length all Chriſtian people were freed from the tyrannie and miſchiefe of theſe cruell impoſtors, who by meanes of the ſecret obſeruation of the vrine, vnknowne to the vulgar ſort, do conceale their owne ignorance, and haue, as drones do into the Bee-hiue, crept into this profeſſion. By the premiſſes, I hope thou haſt heard what is the cauſe that Phyſicke and the Profeſſors of the ſame are not of ſo high an eſteeme in theſe our countries at this time.

Of the differences of ſignes, by the which Phyſitians do diſcerne and know diſeaſes, and do preſage the future iſſue of the ſame.

Epiſt. 83. As I heare, theſe barbarous and wicked perſons, falſly aſſuming vnto themſelues the name of Phyſitians, do mutter and grumble againſt me, becauſe of condemning their mad, raſh, and foole-hardie finding out of diſeaſes, by meanes of the vrine onely, for whoſe ſlanderous backbiting I care not a ruſh. For ſuch as cannot helpe, I ſee not how they can hurt me. No more can I conceiue what the Phyſitian can performe, as concerning the cure of the diſeaſe, being ignorant of the nature and eſtate of the ſame. For this cauſe the ancient Phyſitians did with great labour, trauell, and induſtrie, ſearch out the cauſe, the nature and ſubſtance of the diſeaſe, from the which the indications of remedies are deriued, and not from the vrine onely, but from

from the ſignes called Pathognomonicke, and from the whole concourſe of the ſymptomes or accidents: who did likewiſe deuide Phyſicke principally into two parts, to wit, that which we commonly call Therapeuticke, whoſe moſt large and common ſcope, is to cure diſeaſes by contrary remedies: and into that part which we call Diagnoſticke; whoſe moſt common ſcope is to diſcerne the whole and ſound from the like, and the ſicke and infirme from the whole, being vnlike the one to the other. And this part of Phyſicke doth farre excell the other, to wit, the Therapeuticke, the which without the Diagnoſticke is of ſmall vſe or profit. And becauſe it did lay open the perfect and abſolute knowledge of the diſeaſe, by meanes of the ſignes Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to euery diſeaſe, together with the concurrence of accidents, which the Empiricks called σωρρομὰς (which were nothing elſe but the collection by obſeruation of certaine accidents and circumſtances of diſeaſes) the later Phyſitians therefore gaue it the name σημειοτικὴ, or that part of Phyſicke which handleth the ſignes of diſeaſes. Wherefore we cannot but much wonder at *Galen*, a man of ſo great learning, who beſides two hundreth and fiftie bookes written of diuerſe ſciences, and of all the other parts of Phyſicke aboue foure hundreth; all being likewiſe written in ſo good order and method, that notwithſtanding he hath not brought to full perfection this ſo noble a part of Phyſicke, called Diagnoſticke, but onely diſperſedly here and there, eſpecially in that booke called the Conſtitution or ordering of the Art of Phyſicke, hath as it were ſowne ſome ſeeds of the ſame. But yet *Auicenna*, *Rhazes*, and other Arabian Phyſitians, and ſuch among the Greeks as haue written of late after *Galen*, as *Paulus*, *Ægineta*, *Aetius*, *Actuarius*, and *Alexander Trallianus*, following the footſteps of the ancient Empiricks, did collect and gather together in euery ſeuerall Chapter which did diſcourſe of the diſeaſe, a great number of the ſignes and ſeuerall accidents of the ſame: but ſo confuſedly and indiſtinctly, that hardly couldeſt thou diſcerne one manner of ſigne from another: inſomuch as thou mayeſt, not without cauſe, call their Diagnoſticke Phyſicke, the confuſed chaos of *Democritus*. And further they do

not inſtruct vs ſufficiently what ſigne of the diſeaſe doth argue or ſhew foorth the greater or ſmaller ſtrength. But there is in Germanie at this day, a ſort of idle prating fellowes, more fooliſh then any others, who, as if all the ſignes of euery diſeaſe were to be ſeene in the vrine, are not aſhamed, by the ſole and bare inſpection thereof, to prate and pronounce ſentence concerning the ſubſtance of the diſeaſe, and the life and death of the diſeaſed, as hath bene ſaid alreadie. To the end therefore that their impudencie may be made manifeſt, and layd open to euery one, I purpoſe to inſert ſomething in this Epiſtle concerning the differences of ſignes, to the end that I may miniſter occaſion to ſome others more learned then my ſelfe, to handle the ſame by an abſolute & exquiſite method: the which taske I will alſo willingly vndertake for the good of the ſicke, if I may obtaine ſo much time and leiſure, that at length this ſo hainous a fault, and worthy of no ſmall puniſhment, may be baniſhed from among the companie of all honeſt and ingenuous Phyſitians, and a right and perfect method, as well for diſcerning as for curing, may be ſet downe. Now it is granted, as well among Phyloſophers as Phyſitians, that the effects and accidents do indicate and declare their cauſes. It is likewiſe well knowne, that the accidents are nothing elſe but the effects of the diſpoſition of the diſeaſe. No man therefore can deny, that the accidents (of which number are alſo the actions intereſſed, and ſome things which eſſentially do adhere thereunto) do indicate and declare, as well the diſeaſe as the place affected, as being the harbour and receptacle of the ſame, and vnto which the remedies ought to be applyed. Now as concerning the accidents, ſome of them are called by the Greekes *Epiphænomena*, that is, ſuch as do appeare indeed, but vaniſh away againe before the diſeaſe be at an end: others againe called *Pathognomonica*, which being of the eſſence of the diſeaſe, do both begin and end with the ſame. And theſe be inſeparable and certaine ſignes of the diſeaſe, the concourſe of which doth more certainly and truly declare vnto vs, the nature, manner, and kind of the diſeaſe, then any vrine can do. As a continuall feauer, together with a pricking and ſtinging paine in the ſide, a great cough and ſhort-

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neſſe of breath, when as they concurre together, and come as it were all at one inſtant, are euident and certaine ſignes of a *Pleureſie*. But other accidents which do after ſucceed, are called *Epiphænomena* or *Synedreouonta*, as if thou ſhouldeſt ſay, aſſeſſors or aſſiſtants to the diſeaſe, vnto the which alſo they are not inſeparably annexed, nor yet haue their originall together with the ſame; but for the moſt part, either ſeldome, or after a doubtfull manner, do accompanie the diſeaſe, not making vp the ſubſtance, but certaine differences of diſeaſes. As in a *Pleureſie* a red, bloudie, or yet yellowiſh ſpittle, a paine extending it ſelfe to the breaſt bone or neather part of the *midriffe*, watching, deliberation, and terrible dreames: theſe accidents are called aſſiſtant or accompanying, and do declare either the difference of the diſeaſe; or elſe the mildneſſe or malignitie of the ſame. Now it behoueth the Phyſitian to ponder and expend with himſelfe in ſuch a concourſe of accidents equally, the ſtrength of euery accident apart, and to compare together ſuch as be dangerous, with the other which do promiſe greater ſecuritie. For if thoſe which are dangerous do vanquiſh and ouercome the ſtrength and vigour of nature, either by their force or number, then mayeſt thou boldly pronounce, that danger is not farre from the doore. And againe on the contrary, if ſuch as do promiſe ſecuritie be of greater power then the former, then ſhall the ſicke eſcape out of the deepe danger of *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, and by the vertue and power of a happy *Criſis*, ſaile forth into the hauen of health: and that yet more aſſuredly, if in the meane time perfect ſignes of concoction ſhall appeare. Amongſt ſuch ſignes ſome are called *Decretorie*, or *Iudicatorie*; other ſignes of cruditie and concoction; others againe do foretell the ſecuritie or danger of the diſeaſe. Now the ſignes of concoction, after the beginning of the diſeaſe is paſt ouer, and the humours by meanes of the naturall heate, well concocted, ſequeſtred, and ſeparated from that which is putride and corrupt, do appeare about the time of the increaſing or vigour of the diſeaſe, in the *vrine*, *ſpittle*, *ſuppuration of Impoſtumes (which is not vnlike vnto concoction performed in the veines)* as alſo in other excretions: for the excretions of euery part of the

Signes of concoction.

body, as alſo of the humours, which are nothing elſe but the ſuperfluities and relickes of concoction, do ſhew foorth the indiſpoſition of the ſame. Wherefore in the infirmities of the cheſt, and inſtruments of reſpiration, a ſpittle white, euen of an equall conſiſtence, is alwayes a good and laudable ſigne of concoction. But if the ſicke be not at all able to ſpit out any thing, then doth it ſhew foorth abſolute cruditie; and if he ſhould chance to ſpit a ſpittle without any mixture, being thin, wateriſh, & of a leaden colour, or of the colour of verdigreaſe, it doth not onely argue cruditie, but doth alſo portend the vtter ouerthrow of the patient. But the vrine being an excretion of the ſecond concoction, doth certainly ſhew foorth the crudity and concoction of the humours contained in the veines, guts, liuer, and places adioyning, the ſaid parts being annoyed, either with feauer, inflammation, Scirrhus, or yet any other diſtemper whatſoeuer. For if the ſame both in colour and ſubſtance be like vnto ſuch vrines as are vſually ſeene in perfect health, hauing a reſidence white, euen, and like vnto well concocted matter, it doth truly witneſſe vnto vs, not onely the concoction of the diſeaſe, eſpecially in feauers, but alſo that the naturall force and power is a great deale ſtronger then the diſeaſe, and therefore that it is like to obtaine the victorie in the conflict with the criſis. But by this meanes the vtine is no Pathognomonicke ſigne, and yet a neceſſarie ſigne of concoction and cruditie, and worth the obſeruing in feauers, diſeaſes of the neather belly or intrails, and places adioyning to them. Wherefore *Galen* in the expoſition of the predictions of *Hippocrates*, doth grant, that the vrine doth ſhew foorth and demonſtrate the ſtate and diſpoſition of the parts of the liuer, kidneyes, and bladder; as likewiſe of the ſtrength or weakneſſe of the veſſels containing the bloud, and of the naturall power and vertue which is the ingenderer of the humours: howbeit the ſame *Galen* againe affirmeth, that there are other Pathognomonicke ſignes belonging to the braines, lungs, mother, ſinewes, &c. And yet notwithſtanding, might one, not without cauſe, auouch, that the vrine giueth notice of ſome infirmities of the place through which it paſſeth, not primarily and principally, but

Vrine no Pathognomonicke ſigne of concoction, and yet to be obſerued.

but by accident, to wit, by reaſon of the contents thereof, which are nothing elſe but excretions proceeding from thoſe parts which do conueigh and carrie the vrine. Wherefore *Hippocrates* witneſſeth, that if any do void by vrine, either *grauell, or little thinne ſcurfe, or matter like vnto ſcales, or courſeſt dreſſings of bran, little gobbets of fleſh, congealed bloud, matter or ſmall haires or threeds, like vnto the ſmall veines knit together vnder the creuices taile*; theſe things declare that the bladder is annoyed with a ſcab, and the kidneyes with the ſtone, ſuppuration, the rupture of ſome veine, or ſome other infirmitie. But leſt any ſhould raſhly apply the ſignes of vrine to any other then the aforenamed diſeaſes, this famous father of Phyſitians doth adde immediatly: *Take heed therefore leſt thou be deceiued, the party making ſuch an vrine when the bladder is amiſſe; for then ſuch vrines belong not to the whole body, but ought to be referred to the bladder onely.* There is yet another feareſull and dangerous diſeaſe belonging to the kidneyes, called *Diabete* or *Poldropſy*; being an extraordinarie fluxe of the vrine, called of the Greekes by reaſon of this vnſatiable deſire of drinking *Dipſacus*. This diſeaſe is anſwerable to the diſeaſe called *Lienteria*: and for this cauſe they are continually forced to drinke, all which being nothing at all changed, in colour, ſubſtance, or in ſmell, they do voide forth againe as they receiued it, and that by reaſon of the imbecillity of the returning and altering powers and faculties of the kidneyes. Now that ſuch an vrine is the proper and pathognomonicke ſigne of this diſeaſe, no man of vnderſtanding, I thinke, will denie. Followeth now the third ſort of ſignes of concoction of ſuperfluities, to wit, the excretions of the bellie, belonging to the firſt concoction; the which being ſoft, faſhioned according to the concauitie of the guts, and ſomewhat faſtened or ſtiffe, being alſo voyded at the accuſtomed time, and anſwering in proportion to the food receiued: then, as ſaith *Hippocrates*, they do ſhew forth and declare the ſtrength of the naturall faculties of the ſtomacke, together with the good digeſtion thereof. Theſe three ſorts of ſuperfluities then giue particular notice of the proper ſtate and diſpoſition of ſuch parts of the bodie as they paſſe thorow, together with the ſtrength of the

Prænot. lib. ex edit. Preſ. vel prognoſt. 2. ex edit. Heur. & lib. de natura hominis circa finem.

Diabete.

the naturall powers: and firſt the ſuperfluities of the meate do argue and declare the force and ſtrength of the ſtomacke. For this cauſe the Emperour *Antoninus* his groomes of his ſtable did daily both taſte and ſmell to the ordure of his ſtately horſe, knowne by his greene furniture, to know whether he had well digeſted his food or not. Now the vrines are ſignes of the ſtate of the bloud in the *veines*, and diſpoſition of the *Liuer*, which is appointed to be the hote harth or kitchin for concoction of the humours. The ſpittle in diſeaſes of the cheſt, is vnto vs a ſigne and token of concoction or cruditie: and thoſe of the firſt ſort, to wit, of cruditie, are for the moſt part euill, and often proue very dangerous: the others againe are often meſſengers of an healthfull and long looked for *criſis:* whence is this ſaying of *Hippocrates: Concoction doth portend and ſignifie both the ſpeedineſſe of the criſe and aſſured health: but on the contrarie, cruditie doth menace and threaten either the breaking forth of ſome tumour, or great ſwelling, or elſe ſome great paine or griefe, or yet a relapſe into the ſame diſeaſe againe.* There are yet many moe decretorie ſignes which concerne the future *criſe*, as alſo diuerſe prognoſticke ſignes foreſhewing life or death, the full explication of which would rather require a great volume then an Epiſtle (the which haue bene exactly deſcribed by *Hippocrates*,) but eſpecially the intricate ſignes of prediction by the pulſe, as alſo the ſignes both of the diſeaſe it ſelfe, and of the place affected or intereſſed; the which alſo I willingly paſſe ouer, by reaſon that their power, force, efficacie, and ſignification, doth depend vpon the ſignes of concoction; neither are there any amongſt all the ſignes of concoction more neceſſarie for the Phyſitians vſe, then theſe *pathognomonicke* ſignes. And tell me, I pray thee, how ſhall the Phyſitian euer be able to cure vncouth and vnknowne diſeaſes, vnleſſe the *pathognomonicke* ſignes firſt lay them open to his view and conſideration; in the finding out of which, the ancients tooke ſo great paines, as hath bene ſaid alreadie. But ſince it is not the worke of the Phyſitian, but of nature, to concoct and cure diſeaſes, it ſhall be very needfull for the Phyſitian to know aſſuredly the vigor and ſtrength of the naturall power and force, whether it be like to ouercome the diſeaſe,

diſeaſe, or to faint vnder the burden of it, by which meanes we ſhall attaine vnto more certaine and aſſured ſignes of life and death, then euer did thoſe ſoothſayers and wizards, whom the Romanes did maintaine for the benefit of their ſicke people; whoſe prophecies and predictions no man of ſound iudgement will euer beleeue to containe any matter of truth. But ſuch prognoſticke ſignes as are collected from concoction, are ſo firme and ſure, that *Galen* doth boaſt and brag, that he was neuer by them deceiued. Now our piſſe-prophet Phyſitians are either vtterly ignorant of them, or elſe notwithſtanding ſet light by them: who, notwithſtanding, ſitting idle at home, are nothing at all aſhamed, by the vrine alone to deliuer their *Delphian* oracles concerning all diſeaſes: who neuertheleſſe, haue neuer ſo much as taſted of this ſo noble part of Phyſicke called *diagnoſticke*, without the which the other, to wit, *therapeuticke*, can neuer ſubſiſt: yet are they neither aſhamed to aſſume vnto themſelues the cure of vnknowne diſeaſes, nor yet to arrogate and vſurpe the name of Phyſitians. Farewell, and write backe vnto me againe, after what method and order this *diagnoſticke* part of Phyſicke ought to be both written and taught. Thus farre *Langius*.

We will now proceed to ſome moe authorities, prouing the impoſture committed by ſome, aſſuming to themſelues the skill of diſcerniug any diſeaſe by the inſpection of the vrine onely; and then will we produce ſome authorities to tell vs what diſeaſes may by the vrine be ſeene, and how in the verie ſame we may ſometimes be deceiued.

From the premiſſes it may plainly appeare, how eaſily ſuch Phyſitians are deceiued, who truſt too much to the iudgement of the vrine onely: for ſuch may well be compared to the vulgar ſort of people, who are of opinion that not onely the diſeaſe it ſelfe, but euen the primitiue or externall cauſe may alſo be ſeene in the ſame: as did appeare by that clowne who reproched a very learned Phyſitian, becauſe he could not diſcerne his cart and oxen in his vrine. Now that this our aſſertion is true, it may eaſily appeare, in that the vrine may alter and change vpon diuerſe occaſions: as by the quantitie and qualitie of diet: by reaſon of exceſſiue motion: by plentifull euacuation, &c. *Iohann. Michael. Sanonar. lib. de vrin. cap. 1.*

Of the erronius and prepoſterous iudgement of diſeaſes by vrine.

Hiſtorie. *Diomedes Cornarius, lib. conſil. medicinal. de hiſtor. admirand. rarit.*

Georgius Rithamer a Gentleman of Vienna, being incited by the great concourſe of people which did daily in ſo great abundance flocke about this baſe roguing and cozening Empiricke (who came hither of late) to heare his opinion concerning their vrines, woulds needs likewiſe in ſome matter heare his opinion. Hauing diſcourſed a little with this Scoggin concerning the errand he came for, caſting his eyes vpon the table, he eſpied a Greeke booke lying vpon the ſame, whereupon he began preſently to ſmell out his knauerie. For this cozening varlet was altogether ignorant of all manner of learning and good literature, inſomuch that he could ſcarce ſpeake two Latine words: and as for the Greeke, ſo farre was he from vnderſtanding the ſame, that he knew not ſo much as one letter of that language, as being brought vp vnder an Empiricke as ignorant as himſelfe. He afterwards confeſſed vnto vs, that the ſtone where he lodged had two doores, at one of the which people ordinarily entred to talke with him: the other ioyned cloſe to the kitchin, at the which a blind woman went out & in, who asked people before they came to ſpeake with the Impoſtor, what their errand was: and then hauing learned what ſhe would, returned againe by the ſame way, acquainting the villaine with the whole matter and ſeuerall circumſtances: by which meanes he did exceedingly abuſe the ſimpler ſort of people. It came to paſſe another time, that a certaine graue matrone did moſt earneſtly require that ſhe might haue acceſſe to him (for he would not eaſily admit euery one to his preſence, to the end his credit might ſeeme the greater) affirming likewiſe to this blind woman, that her huſband was now readie to dye by reaſon of his exceſſiue bleeding at the noſe, vnleſſe he had ſome preſent remedie prouided. She being at length let in, he told her preſently without asking her any queſtion, thy huſband bleedeth at the noſe, and ſo wrote her downe ſome thing in a paper, with the which ſhe departed, & euery where did magnifie and extoll the great skill of this notorius cozening raskal? O moſt execrable fraud and impoſture! And yet now adayes, not a few, not without great hurt and preiudice to the poore diſtreſſed patients, do thus increaſe their meanes, and by the like im-

Of ſuch baſe ſtuffe we are not vnfurniſhed here at home.

poſture

poſture purchaſe to themſelues no ſmall gaine. Such a one is that notable impoſtor, the Iew I meane, practiſing his impoſture at Vienna, theſe many yeares by paſt. But heare againe the cunning impoſture of another of theſe knaues, recorded by the ſame author.

Another.
Idem ibidem.

It is not vnknowne to many, how that a few yeares ago there liued here a certaine cozening knaue, who by the bare inſpection of the vrine onely did moſt boldly and confidently affirme, that euery one whoſe vrine was brought to him was either ſurpriſed with that feauer cõmonly called Synochus; or elſe would tell them ſome ſtrange and more then ridiculous and monſtrous tales: as that ſome drop of bloud was fallen downe from the heart into the neather belly, & ſo had produced the diſeaſe; or elſe that the heart was enuironed about, as it were with ſome bonds, which did bind it hard, with many other ſuch ridiculous conceits. After the deliuerie of this his ſo ridiculous vrinarie oracles, he preſcribed moſt commonly for euery one to ſweat; adminiſtring to this end and purpoſe this medicine following, well knowne to euery Apothecaries apprentice: to wit, a litle Uenice treacle, mingled with a litle Campher: and after their ſweating, he cauſed them bleed abundantly. In this age wherein we liue, there is euery where in theſe our countries ſo great and ſo frequent a number of them, which without any controll or puniſhment, euen in the beſt Cities and townes, both wheres and Iewes, as alſo any deſperate villaine, and bold ignorant Empirickes, do kill and deſtroy the ſimple and ignorant people. And all of them by meanes of this ſo neceſſarie a ſigne doth nothing elſe but practiſe their impoſture. Surely ſuch rogues ought moſt ſeuerely and exemplarily to be publickely puniſhed, and to be baniſhed out of all well gouerned Cities and commonwealths; like as we ſee robbers and theeues by the high wayes to be driuen out of the thickets and forreſts to be puniſhed. But alas, ſo farre are we from baniſhing this abuſe, that many of good worth amongſt our ſelues, haue required, and do yet require, not of my ſelfe alone, but of many others alſo both iudicious and learned Phyſitians, that by the ſole inſpection of the vrine, without any further inquiſition or artificiall coniecture going before, we ſhould Prophet-like tell them, whether the vrine be a mans or a womans; of what age the partie is, what is the nature of the diſeaſe; as alſo what the antecedent and primitiue cauſe of the diſeaſe may be: and whether they haue contracted the ſame by drinking of bad

wines, by eating too many puddings, or any such like thing. Now if thou shalt herein professe thy selfe ignorant, and canst not Lyncius-like see all this and more in the vrine, thou shalt heare them reply, thou art a dunce, knowing nothing, and that they haue bene with them who haue told them wonders by the water. Thou seest then how absurd an opinion is crept in, not among the vulgar sort onely, but euen among many others also, who would seeme to be of a more refined vnderstanding; as also what great danger doth from hence arise. But yet when as in some cases, with certaine cautions, we do attribute some certainty to the vrine, in giuing vs some notice either of the securitie of the disease, or yet the danger of the same: we are so farre from maintaining and vpholding such base bold varlets, that we desire nothing more, then the driuing of such dunces out of all well gouerned countries and commonwealthes.

But now let vs proceed to declare the vncertainty of this signe, together with the limitation of the same to some certaine diseases, wherein it giueth vs best satisfaction: and we will begin with the famous *Fernel.*

Fernel. Pathol. lib. 3. cap. 8.

Now the vrine if it be neither mingled with too much drinke, or with some other mixture, giueth vs cleare and euident notice of the qualitie of the humours contained in the Liuer and great veines: but more obscurely of such as are contained in the small veines and euery part of the bodie. And a little after.

It doth in like manner euidently declare and set forth the infirmities of such parts as it passeth through: as of the kidneyes, the vrine-pipes, the bladder and the yard. For although it make no long abode nor stay in those passages, yet doth it cleanse away any filth or vncleannesse if any there be. For this cause doth it shew forth the infirmities of such parts as it doth immediatly touch. And againe afterwards.

But now because the custome hath so preuailed, that besides the premisses, many there are who like Prophets will seeme to diuine and coniecture by the sole inspection of the vrine, many things which concerne the disease: whosoeuer therefore for gaining of a little vaine-glorie and popular applause, will accommodate himselfe to imitate them, let him first of all reckon vp at once whatsoeuer he knoweth by the vrine. For by the exchange of many words foolish wits are easily entrapped,

entrapped, &c. And then concludeth thus: *Whosoeuer then shall vrge the Physitian, as if he were some Prophet, by rash aduenturing, to deliuer his iudgement concerning the sicke by the sole inspection of the vrine, shall carrie backe but vncertaintie; and for the most part nothing but doubting for their paines. But he or she who after a wise and discreete manner doth craue the counsell of an vnderstanding Physitian, shall reape for his paines the fruite of good and wholesome aduice.*

Now let vs heare againe what the *Italian Sauonarola* sayes to this businesse.

From the premisses then we may conclude, that the knowledge we haue of the vrine doth principally concerne the Liuer; and the gibbous or backe part of the same chiefly. Next, and in the second place, concerning the infirmities of the veines: thirdly, and last of all, the infirmities of the other parts of the bodie. And a little after. *From whence we may inferre, that the iudgement taken from the vrine onely, but especially of most other parts of the bodie, excepting the Liuer, is not of any power or efficacie.* *Mercatus* a learned *Spanish Physitian* attributeth as much to the sweat as to the vrine. But heare himselfe speake. Sauonarola loco supra citato.

Now comming to the infirmities of the Liuer, we must declare and lay open such predictions as are taken from the vrine and the sweat: for these two do giue vs certaine notice and knowledge, not onely of this part and the veines, but sometimes also they proue to be certaine signes of the state of the nourishing or vegetable power ouer the whole bodie. The same author in another place giueth the pulse a great preheminence aboue the vrine in many diseases, but especially in such as concerne the vitall facultie; which place, as many others to the same purpose out of many learned and approued authors, for breuitie I will here passe by. But *Liddel*, howbeit a late, yet a learned Physitian, and borne in our owne Iland, because he speaketh so to the purpose in this point of vrine now in hand, I could not nor would not passe by. Mercatus tom. 2. lib. 3. pag. 25. edit. Palib. 1608. Tom. 2. pag. 492.

Wherefore since the vrines do chiefly proceed from the superfluitie of the parts of the bodie, they can giue vs but a generall knowledge of the disease, giuing vnto vs most euident notice of the good or bad disposition of the Liuer, the veines, the bloud, and humours contained Duncan. Liddel. art. med. lib. 4. cap. 8.

in them, as likewiſe of the concoction or cruditie of the humors within the veines. Next, they ſhew forth the diſpoſition of ſuch parts as they paſſe by, to wit, of the kidneyes, vreters, or vrine-pipes, and the bladder: together with ſuch parts whoſe ſuperfluities they carrie with them: but do nothing ſo well ſet foorth the ſtate and diſpoſition of ſuch parts as they do not touch, and from the which they receiue no excretions or ſuperfluities. Againe in the end of the Chapter: *But we muſt not raſhly pronounce our opinion concerning the diſeaſe, or yet of the euent thereof, truſting ſolely to theſe ſignes of the vrine, except we be firſt acquainted with the ſtate and conſtitution of the partie, and other accidents and occurrences which do concerne him. For ſometimes in diſeaſes void of danger, the vrines are farre vnlike to them which do appeare in perfect health, and do ſhew themſelues in a moſt hideous and fearefull forme, eſpecially vpon the approaching of the criſis; or when as vpon the ſudden, by the vigour and ſtrength of nature, the obſtructions being opened, a great part of the faultie matter is expelled forth by the vrine. On the other ſide againe, in dangerous and deadly diſeaſes, as in Peſtilentiall and Hecticke feauers, the vrines cannot be diſcerned from thoſe that are made in perfect health: by reaſon that the malignitie of the diſeaſe hath ſeized vpon the ſolid ſubſtance of the heart, and therefore the whole matter of the diſeaſe hauing the courſe thither, there is no portion nor part of the ſame to be ſeene in the vrine.*

It were no hard matter for me to make an enumeration of many moe authors, tending all to the ſame purpoſe, and ſo to fill vp many moe pages, the which, I thinke, would be but to ſmall purpoſe, ſince theſe few may ſuffice in ſtead of many moe, all being of the ſame mind. Now howbeit the vncertaintie of this ſigne hath ſufficiently bene proued by the preceeding diſcourſe, and it were eaſie for me to make vp a large volume concerning this particular onely, the which howbeit it be not my purpoſe, yet before I proceed to the vncertaintie of the ſame in diſeaſes of the *Liuer*, and within the *veines*, I will inſtance in two or three particular diſeaſes. The firſt ſhall be of an impoſtume in the head.

Hiſtorie. *In the yeare 1617. in the beginning of Ianuarie, a young Gentlewoman vnmaried, and daughter to a Gentleman of worth dwelling*

ling not farre from NORTHAMPTON, *the ſeaſon being very cold, and ſhe before of a craſie conſtitution, was ſuddenly ſurpriſed with ſwounding fits, which ended with an extreame paine, eſpecially about the crowne of her head, being accompanied with a ſuppreſſion of her monethly diſeaſe. The paine was for certaine dayes without intermiſſion, howſoeuer ſometimes ſome remiſſion might be obſerued: as likewiſe both in her pulſe and vrine ſignes of a feauer did plainly appeare. After I had vſed diuers meanes of diuerſion, as well by Phlebotomie and attractiue gliſters, as by other meanes, not neglecting hypnoticke, cordiall, and deoppilatiue medicines, according to the ſeuerall occurrences, the diſeaſe gaue her ſome reaſonable time of intermiſſion, with ſome alleuiation of the accidents. The vrine alſo after a few dayes, began to flatter vs with a faire and laudable colour, ſhortly ſeconded with contents anſwerable. The pulſe played his part alſo, and diſſembled as well as his neighbour. The Gentlewoman to any outward appearance, the very day before her death, was like to haue liued many, not onely dayes but yeares alſo: mouing and ſtirring with great alacritie and chearefulneſſe vp and downe her chamber, buſied about her ordinarie employments. When behold, he who ſpareth not the mightieſt Monarchs, on an euening knocking ſuddenly, demands his debt long before his day, and would ſcarce allow her full two houres reſpit for the payment of the ſame. After death iſſued out of her mouth and noſe great abundance of corrupt bloud and matter, as was afterwards told me; giuing vs intelligence of an Impoſtume in the head, which had occaſioned, not the former accidents onely, but euen death it ſelfe alſo.*

Deceitfulneſſe of the vrine in an Impoſtume and paine of the head.

About the ſame time in this towne and countrey about vs, diuerſe were ſurpriſed with Impoſtumes, both in the head and other parts, whereof diuerſe died, among the reſt my counſell was craued for a maid about twentie yeares of age, ſuddenly ſuffocated by an Impoſtume in her ſtomach, which after her death did appeare, by the great abundance of bloud and matter caſt out of her mouth. At my coming to her, I found her depriued as well of ſpeech, as of ſenſe and reaſon, and ſcarce liued aboue 2. houres after my departure. But I will now relate a true hiſtorie of the deceitfulneſſe of the vrine in a conſumption of the Lungs.

In

Another. In an vlcer of the Lungs.

*In Aprill 1622. my counsell and personall presence for a Gentlewoman in Bedfordshire being desired, I repaired thither, where I found her infirmity to be a Quotidian feauer, accompanied with some accidents which did somewhat amaze her. During my abode in that place, there was brought to me the vrine of a young Gentleman dwelling hard by, to haue my opinion of the same. Hauing well viewed it, I found it both in colour and contents, answerable to the most healthfull mans vrine. But after certaine interrogatories, I found that he had bene for a long time troubled with a cough. Being desired to see the partie, I found that he had bene for a long time vexed with this cough, accompanying an vlcer in the lungs: and seeing in him strength now decayed, with an * Hippocraticall face, deaths trustie messenger, I left him to the Prognosticke, which within lesse then the space of three weeks was verified.*

* Of the Hippocraticall face see our arraignment of vrines. lib. 3 cap. 3.

Now would I willingly demand of the most cunning Pisse-prophet, what could he haue found out by either of these vrines? or could he euer haue attained to the height and depth of these diseases, by the bare inspection of the vrine onely? And if he had bene beholden to the vse of the best perspectiue glasse that euer was made, could he euer haue seene any such matter in the vrine? But concerning this point we will here surceasse, and proceed to the diseases within the veines.

CHAP. III.

That euen in diseases of the Liuer, and within the veines, the vrine doth often deceiue the most skilfull Physitian.

NOw it may seeme a small matter to instance in diuerse diseases without the veines, the vncertaintie of iudgement in diseases by the vrine onely; but it will, perhaps, seeme more pertinent to declare, that the like vncertaintie sometimes is found in some such diseases as seeme to affoord vs greater certaintie, as in feauers, &c. Now that the vrine is not alwayes a certaine signe in euery feauer, may from hence

hence appeare, that often in that feauer commonly called *Synochus cum vel ſine putredine*, that is, that kind of continuall feauer which proceedeth from the abundance of bloud, with or without putrefaction, the vrine differeth little or nothing from the vrines of ſuch as liue in perfect health, as witneſſeth *Paulus Ægineta*. The reaſon why ſuch vrines proceeding of ſo hote a cauſe, yet do not appeare of ſo high a colour, is becauſe of the ſame immoderate and exceſſiue heate, which being increaſed by meanes of the feauer, conuerteth the bloud it ſelfe into the nature of choler: and thus are ſuch vrines not of ſo high intenſe a colour, as thoſe which proceed of choler. Hence alſo may the error of ſuch Phyſitians eaſily appeare, who neuer admit of Phlebotomie, but when the vrine is of high and intenſe red colour; thinking that this doth alwayes argue abundance of bloud, which neuertheleſſe is moſt falſe, as hath bene ſaid. And beſides, in that the vrines affoord vs but ſome generall notice of the cruditie and concoction of the diſeaſe, they can neuer informe our iudgement, whether the feauer be primarie or a principall gueſt, or ſymptomaticall accompanying the diſeaſe as the ſhadow doth the bodie, as is to be ſeene in *Pleureſies* and diuers other internall inflammations: which is, notwithſtanding of no ſmall moment for the methodicall curing of the diſeaſe. And yet moreouer, how canſt thou euer tell whether it be an intermittent or continuall feauer by this vncertaine ſigne? Neither *Hippocrates* nor *Galen* did euer preſume to know ſo much; howſoeuer *Altuarius* in this, as in many other things concerning this point, hath troubled himſelfe more then he needed. But againe, what if the feauer be compoſed of diuers humours, melancholy being one, which will not alwayes colour the vrine? *Galen* himſelfe inſtructing vs what vrines accompanie a Quartane in the beginning of the ſame, ſaith, they are thin, white, and wateriſh: and a little after, he aſcribes the like vrines to the beginning of a Quotidian. And I know for certaine, that ſometimes in the beginning of a Quartane, the vrine cannot be diſcerned from a ſound and healthfull mans. And handling hereafter the colours of vrines, I ſhall make it appeare, that theſe thin, white, wateriſh vrines, do often accompanie

Leo Rogan. lib. 3. de prouid. ex vrin. cap. vlt.

Paulus Æginet. lib. 2. cap. 27.

Dangerous errors.

Galen lib. 2. de crij. cap. 3. & 6.

panie other diſeaſes. It is alſo worth the obſeruation, that *Galen* himſelfe, where as of ſet purpoſe he handleth both the differences and ſignes of feauers, maketh ſo ſmall account of the vrine, that he neither nameth it among the ſignes of the Quotidian, Tertian, Quartane, nor yet of ſuch as are continuall or without intermiſſion. And a learned Phyſitian borne in this kingdome, ſetting downe all the ſignes of a Tertian, not omitting the pulſe, yet maketh no mention of the vrine. But what if any malignitie be ioyned with a feauer, may it not marre thy iudgement? It hath euer bene ſo agreed vpon by the learned, and daily experience teacheth vs this truth, that when greateſt danger is neareſt, it is then there leaſt of all to be diſcerned. But concerning this point, heare yet the authoritie of a learned man borne within this land, ſpeaking of that fearefull and terrible feauer, called commonly the ſweating ſickneſſe.

Timoth. Brichius Cantabrig. lib. de med. the. 1. aph. pag. 94.

Iohannes Caius Britannus de Ephemera Britannica, pag. 136.

The vrine in this diſeaſe was ſomewhat coloured, thicke in ſubſtance, variable and inconſtant in the ſwimme and ſublimation (for nature kept no certaine rule or order by reaſon of the violence of the venome) and in all other parts kept within compaſſe.

Now to any vulgar eye, ſo great danger in the like vrine could neuer haue appeared. I my ſelfe haue viewed many more dangerous to the outward appearance, and yet neither death nor danger was to be feared. The *vrines in maligne and peſtilent feauers* are very variable and hard to lay hold on. In ſome the vrine differeth nothing from a healthfull mans: ſometimes againe but a little, as in this laſt inſtance. Againe, in others it followeth the nature of the humour, ſhewing onely the abundance and putrefaction of the humours; as I my ſelfe obſerued 1610. at London in a luſtie young fellow, ſeruant to a Gentleman a friend of mine, and dwelling in the Strand neare to Charing-croſſe.

The vrines in maligne and peſtilent feauers very deceitfull.

Hiſtorie.

This fellowes vrine was very high coloured, with a copious reſidence of red and ſome yellow contents: and the feauer kept the period of an intermittent Tertian ague, as was related vnto me; and was accompanied with a painefull ſwelling in the throate: his bodie plethoricke and cacochymicke, and of a ſtrong conſtitution, and in the Aprill of his age. For this cauſe I preſcribed both phlebotomie and other

other euacuations. But the noiſe of the neighbours about, affirming it to be the Plague (as it proued indeed, many of them dying ſhortly of the ſame diſeaſe) was the cauſe that meanes were by his friends neglected, and he after a few dayes dyed of this diſeaſe.

But before we go out of our owne Iland, let vs yet heare the authoritie of another learned Phyſitian, who liued in this land aboue 300. yeares ago. Heare therefore his owne words concerning Quartanes and other diſeaſes.

Iohannes Angli-cus, vulgo Gatiſ-den, in opere prac-tico communi-ter Roſa Anglica nuncupato.

Now becauſe the Quartane ague is engendred of diuers humors, therefore the vrine is many wayes changed. And thus ſaith Richardus concerning the predictions by vrines: I take God and all the Saints in heauen to witneſſe, that neither by skill and art, nor yet by vſe and long experience in practiſe, I could euer attaine to any certaine knowledge of the vrine, either in the conception, a Quartane ague, the Falling ſickeneſſe, &c.

What the vrines do here declare vnto vs.

Now although I might be a great deale larger in this point, yet will I content my ſelfe with that which hath bene alreadie ſaid. Let it then not any more be doubted, that the vrine is not alwayes a certaine and infallible ſigne of the eſtate of diſeaſes contained in the vrine, as feauers, &c. But what then (may one reply) doth it declare? The cruditie or concoction of theſe diſeaſes, together with the length or ſhortneſſe of the ſame, according to the appearance, and the early or late appearing of the ſignes of the one or of the other (I meane cruditie or concoction) in the vrine. Now omitting alſo many things which might be ſaid concerning diſeaſes proceeding from the ſame, I will inſtance onely in one, to wit, that loathſome diſeaſe of Leproſie. Now as our ſenſes do teach vs, that in all the ſorts of the ſame, the [a] skin is euer infected: ſo whether thou vnderſtandeſt that which the Greekes or yet the Arabians ſo called, [b] it is agreed among all our Phyſitians, that as well the Liuer, which is the fountaine and roote, as the maſſe of bloud, which is as the branches or ſtreames proceeding from the ſame, are much intereſſed and endammaged in this diſeaſe: and therefore by right the vrine here ſhould carrie a great ſtroke, it being alſo the opinion of diuers Phyſitians, that as well the bloud as the vrine of ſuch as are infected with this loathſome diſeaſe,

[a] Λεφος, id eſt, vitiligo, κνησμὸς ſiue pruritus aut prurigo, λειχὴν, id eſt, impetigo, ψώρα, λέπρα, ελέφας, *nomina ſunt affectionũ, in quibus omnibus male afficitur cutis, à vinoſo aliquo ſucco, qui neſcit aſſimulari, &c. Holler. ſchol. ad cap. 64. lib. 1. de morb. intern.*

[b] *Quorum affectuum (lepra ſcilicet & morbo Gallico) membra nutrimentalia (præcipue iecur, à quo omnes corporis partes ſuum recipiunt alimentum) ſere habitualiter laborant. Mercat. oper. prædict. tom. 2. pag. 126.*

diſeaſe do much differ from other mens. And yet heare I pray thee what a learned late writer of no ſmall experience witneſſeth concerning this matter.

Felix Plater. oper. pract. tract. 3. cap. 4.

But as for my ſelfe, who haue theſe thirtie yeares and vpwards, moſt diligently viewed, and carefully obſerued and marked the bloud of a great number of ſuch as were infected with this loathſome plague of Leproſie, I do moſt conſtantly and aſſuredly auouch, that neither I my ſelfe, nor yet ſuch Surgeons as aſſiſted me, could euer in the bloud find out any aſſured marke or infallible token of Leproſie: but in euery reſpect like vnto the blond of ſuch as enioyed their perfect health: or if at any time it hapned to ſwerue from the foreſaid perfection, that it then appeared no more corrupted or infected then ordinarily we do behold it in the laundiſe, feauer, or any ſuch like diſeaſe. The like alſo I may truly pronounce of the vrine, on the which the vulgar ſort doth ſo much dote. In the ſame ranke may I alſo with good right place the pulſe, whoſe change and alteration to enquire after, were to ſearch for a knot in a ruſh, &c.

But now let vs proceed to a point ſurpaſſing vulgar capacitie, and which will ſeeme to many a ſtrange *Paradox*, or a tale of *Robin Hood*: my meaning is concerning women with child, whether by the vrine onely conception may be diſcerned: the which point, howbeit it hath bene touched in our former diſcourſe; yet becauſe this is ſo inueterate an error that hardly can it be expelled out of the minds of many, I will inſiſt a little the longer vpon the ſame, intreating a little thy patience (gentle Reader) and I hope thou ſhalt not afterwards repent thee of this paines.

CHAP.

CHAP. IIII.

That by the vrine onely, it cannot absolutely be told, whether a woman be with child or no, contrary to the vulgar opinion.

AS in many other things, so in this point also concerning the conception, ignorance and error haue so farre preuailed, that he who cannot vpon the bare inspection of the vrine onely, tell whether a woman be with child or no, and whether of a male or female, is thought by many not to merit the name of a learned and skilfull Physitian. The which hath made many, lest they should be discredited among the vulgar, cunningly sometimes to learne what they could concerning other signes of conception, and vpon the sight of the vrine, make them beleeue they had found out the whole truth by meanes thereof: and others againe, when as they could learne nothing, haue vpon some presumptions and probabilities put all to the venture, and told them that which they most longed after: and if the prediction happened right, then was this person admired as more then a mortall man: but if otherwise, then might he looke for a mocke or flout for his paines, besides the imputation of ignorance and insufficiencie. Howbeit some are yet more cunning then others, to impute the fault to some other accident, by this meanes still maintaining the ignorant in their former error. This hath bene a great meanes that hitherto the people hath bene gulled, hauing conceiued a sinister and wrong opinió of the honest & learned Physitian, who would not sooth them vp in the same errour. For the better confutation of this point, my purpose is, first to propound some reasons against the same: and in the next place shall march some authorities of the learned: and in the last place something shall be added out of mine owne experience. Now in the first place, according to the common rule set downe, and confirmed by a number of learned writers, *That the vrine ordinarily giueth vs notice of such diseases as are contained within the veines, as also of such places through*

Arguments euincing that by the sole inspection of the vrine, it cannot be discerned whether a woman be with child or no.

through which it passeth, it is apparent, that the conception participateth of neither. For in the first place, it is apparent and manifest, that the matrix or wombe is none of those parts contained within the veines: neither yet in the next place, doth the vrine passe through the same. How then is it possible to perceiue any infirmitie of this part by the vrine? Now besides, the bladder and the wombe are two distinct and seuerall parts, appropriated to seuerall ends and vses. And put yet the case that sometimes something might be, by reason of the neare-nesse of the two orifices, conueyed through the common passage, yet this would but seldome come to passe. And moreouer in women with child this conueyance could not be granted, in regard of the exact shutting vp of the aforesaid passage during the whole time of this burden, insomuch that the least superfluitie can then haue no passage, as witnesseth *Galen* in diuers places. Now if any will deny the truth of this point, in the first place I answer, that as I grant that sometimes there may be, notwithstanding that which hath bene said, some euacuation during that time, and that some part of the same matter might be conueyed into the bladder, yet this cometh to passe but very seldome, and in a few. And againe, this would make more against them: for all that is by the learned at the most granted in this case is, that the vrine may sometimes declare a retention and stopping of the menstruous fluxe, whereof if any part during their being with child is voyded foorth (as sometimes some women haue some to spare) the vrine can no more declare any stoppage of this fluxe, and by consequent nothing concerning the conception, vnlesse thou wouldest imagine that there be certaine *ideas* or shapes and pictures of young children conueyed at that time into the vrines of women with child. And yet if this were true, who told these vrine-mongers that the wombe daunced attendance on the bladder, to voyde their seuerall excretions at one and the same time? But put yet the case that some part of this menstruous fluxe, now and then issuing out at the common conduit with the vrine, might shew vs something, yet could it not follow, but that a number of other signes were also necessarie, as hereafter shall appeare.

In aphor. 51. & 54. lib. 6 & 3. de natur. facult. cap. 3. 6. de locis affect cap. 5. 15. ac vsu part.

Their

Their chiefe ring-leader *Actuarius* himselfe, confesseth that the vrine alone is not able to leade vs vnto this truth. Moreouer *Aristotle* acknowledgeth, that the vrines of women with child do differ according to the time that is past since the conception; so that there is not one certaine vrine whereon to repose our iudgement. And according to the opinion of diuerse others, the vrines of women with child alter almost euery day. One of these vrines therefore shall neuer giue notice of the conception, although it might be sometimes discerned by the vrine. And is not this absurditie, to presume to know that by one signe, which many ioyned together can hardly declare vnto vs? Diuerse contents are set downe by some authors following *Auicenna*, which are said to be found in such *vrines*, which nevertheless, haue bene often obserued as well in the vrines of citizens as countrey people of the malekinde, who I am sure, were neuer so much as suspected to be with child. *A certain practicall Professor of the vniuersity of Pisa in Italie (saith Scribonius) a graue ancient Physitian, was wont to say, that such as trusted most to this prediction, were most of all deceiued; and yet he neuer yet in his life time had obserued any such vrines in women with child, as Auicenna describeth: and that moreouer he had often obserued such contents in mens vrines.* Adde yet this argument to the former, that the conception, as also the further growth of the child in the wombe, is properly a naturall action, and no disease at all: for this cause their vrines ought to differ little or nothing from other healthfull womans waters, especially in the first moneths, as I haue my selfe often obseru d. Againe what if a woman with child be surprised with some acute disease, as commeth often to passe, will this then thinke you, make no alteration in the vrine? And if there were any certainty in this signe alone, what needed our Physitians trouble themselues with so many? and oftentimes all will not serue the turne. Let it therefore remaine firme and stable, that no certainty can be collected by the sole obseruation of this signe, and that to maintaine the same, is nothing else but meere impostute and cozenage. But that this is not mine owne priuate opinion onely, I will now make it appeare: heare therefore some of our learned Physitians

Arist. 4. de gener. anim. cap. 6.

Guil. Adolph. Scribon. lib. de vrin. inspect.

ans deliuer their owne minds, that out of the mouth of many witneſſes this truth may be confirmed. Let *Rondeletius* firſt ſpeake.

Rondel. lib. de vrin. cap. 40. de vrina prægnantium.

It would ſeeme (ſaith he) iuſtifiable, as well by reaſon as by experience, that the vrine may giue vs certaine and aſſured notice of a womans being with child. And D. Gabride ſaid, he knew it as aſſuredly as if he had ſeene a child in the vrine. But of another opinion are all the ancient Phyſitians, who haue left vs no ſignes of the ſame in the vrine: as alſo reaſon it ſelfe teacheth vs no leſſe. For ſince the birth or conception is without the veines, and the vrine chiefly giueth vs notice of ſuch diſeaſes as are contained within the veines, it can giue vs no certaine aſſurance of this matter, vnleſſe we ioyne therewith all other ſignes, as the retention of her monethly diſeaſe, ſwelling of her belſie, ſhe, notwithſtanding enioying her perfect health. &c.

Heare now the opinion of ſome of our *Italian Phyſitians*, and firſt of all let the learned *Mercuriall* vtter his mind.

Mercur. lib. de vrin. cap. 7.

Be it knowne, notwithſtanding, that I am not altogether of the Arabian Phyſitians mind, who haue deuiſed certaine contents which are not to be found in vrines, to wit, certaine grounds like vnto carded wooll, little motes, &c. No more am I of that opinion, that a Phyſitian may aſſuredly know by the vrine whether a woman be with child or no; by reaſon that of all the ſignes which Hippocrates hath in diuers places ſet downe, there is not one that we can certainly truſt to.

The ſame opinion is by his countrey man *Sauonarola* yet ſeconded.

Sauonarola libr. de vrin. cap. 2. rubr. 6. de vrin. prægnantium.

But here we muſt be very circumſpect, in regard that all theſe ſignes of conception may ſometimes be without the ſame, as in the ſtoppage of her monethly courſe, ioyned with a falſe conception; in which caſe many famous Phyſitians haue bene deceiued, and their too forwardneſſe hath turned to their great diſgrace and infamie: as it befell two learned and skilfull Phyſitians in the Vniuerſitie of Pauie, Marſilius de ſancta Sophia, and Petrus de Tuſſignano, both in my time. Let yong Phyſitians therefore be carefull, that with the vrine they ioyne all the other ſignes belonging to conception; amongſt which one is chiefe, which belongeth to the midwife to find out, &c.

And *Leo Roganus*, a learned *Romane Phyſitian*, is of no other opinion.

The

The vrines of women with child (ſaith he) differ nothing but by accident from other womens, to wit, that then in ſuch women, as well the action of the ſtomacke, as the appetite and concoction vſe ordinarily to be troubled. And yet ſuch is the blockiſhneſſe and ſtupiditie of ſome Phyſitians, that they are perſwaded women with child make vrines differing from other womens. It is true, that in women with child, that bloud which was wont to be voyded monethly, is now ſtayed and kept in, wherefore becauſe the ſame in the firſt moneths eſpecially, not being wholly ſpent on the nouriſhment of the child, as being then but ſmall, it commeth to paſſe that the action of the ſtomacke, as likewiſe the appetite, together with the concoction are not a little troubled. And therefore being often, by reaſon of their longing deſires, carried away with a deſire of ſuch things as engender little good nouriſhment, they engender great ſtore of crudities, which may plainly be ſeene by their vrines, the which are alſo common to all ſuch as abound in crudities.

Leo Rogana lib. 2. de cauſ. vrin. cap. 15. de vrin. vtero gerentium.

To the former we will adde yet a late writer of the ſame nation, becauſe he ſpeaketh ſo plainly and to the purpoſe. The booke was firſt written in the *Italian* tongue, and ſince tranſlated into *French*, out of the which I haue tranſlated this parcell.

Iean Marinello de Formie lib. 3. chap. 5. de maladie des femmes.

Truth it is, that we muſt not altogether relie vpon the vrine, to know whether a woman be with child or no. For the vrine can giue thee no further aſſurance of the ſame, then by the retention of her accuſtomed monethly courſe, and by the which we do commonly collect ſome preſumption of conception. Now it may eaſily come to paſſe, that a woman may be ſurpriſed with many infirmities, which may hide and darken the principall ſigne of conception (if any there were) in the vrine: ſuch as be headach, any cold, eſpecially being accompanied with a cough, crudities, or indigeſtion of the ſtomacke, great paine in the kidneyes, &c. And which is yet more, the eating of raw fruite, ſallets, milke, porke, peaſe, ſperage, cabbage, artichocks, muſhromes, and many other ſuch kind of food, not being ordinarie or vſuall to the partie, are ſufficient to alter and change, not the colour onely, but the contents of the vrine alſo. Moreouer the vrine doth moſt properly and aſſuredly declare vnto vs, the infirmities of the parts from whence it commeth, and through the which at length it paſſeth. For the which cauſe it is more then manifeſt, that there is no aſſured knowledge to be

had by the vrine concerning the conception, no more then by the retention of her moneth ly course, since that without conception the foresaid retention and stopping is found, as well in maides as in married women. The last and most certaine signe of conception is, when as the child beginneth to stirre and mone.

2. Mercat. tom. 3. lib. 3. pag. 669. *Mercatus* a learned *Spaniard*, after he hath set downe a number of other signes, at length addeth these words.

As concerning the vrine, howbeit in this case it doth affoord vs but a very vncertaine iudgement, yet may we sometimes draw some certainty out of the same. But how I pray thee? *By observing her seuerall vrines at diuerse times, beginning with the first moneth of supposed conception, and so observing the seuerall alterations vntill the time of her delivery approach.* Then withall setteth he downe all the seuerall trials which the famous *Hippocrates* hath left vnto vs, all which were needlesse and superfluous, if the vrine of it selfe were sufficient for this purpose. Now let vs adde yet one storie of the deceitfulnesse of this signe in conception, recorded by a learned Germane Physitian.

Historie.

Diomedes Cornarius in lib. consil. medicim. inter historias admirandas, historia tertia, & prima de peruerso vrin. iudicio.

Franciscus Emericus Doctor in Physicke, and of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Vienna, in his discourse entituled, whether the observation of the pulse or of the vrine doth affoord vnto the Physitian more certaine and assured foreknowledge of the life or death of the patient, and printed anno 1557. *relateth, that in the yeare* 1555. *in the Citie of Vienna, a certaine friend of mine (saith he) called Georgius Ruthamerus, a man of singular learning, being very desirous of issue, came to one of the Physitians of the Colledge of best note, bringing with him his wiues vrine, to know whether she were with child, as he deemed, or no. The Physitian vpon the bare sight of the vrine onely, did peremptorily affirme, that she was for certaine with child, and that of a boy. After the which time Ruthamerus began quite to distaste me; and that onely by reason that vpon the sight of her vrine, together with diuers other signes and circumstances thereto belonging, I had deliuered my opinion, that she was not at all with child. And besides, he prouided with all expedition both midwife, nurse, and all other things belonging to that businesse. It was afterwards constantly and confidently euery where noysed abroad, that she was with child. The women her attendants, by reason of some accidents wherewith she was*

now

now and then troubled, appointed her diuerse baths, by meanes whereof being surprised with the falling sickneſſe, ſhe was in a very ſhort time freed from all the miſeries of this mortall life. Of whoſe death being aduertiſed, I did very earneſtly intreate the aforeſaid Rithamerius, that both in regard of that ancient bond of loue and amitie betwixt him and me, as likewiſe to finde out the whole truth of this matter, he would be pleaſed to giue way to the opening of the dead corps. The which at length, being ouercome, as well by my earneſt ſuing vnto him, as for the great and earneſt deſire he had to be reſolued of the truth of the matter, he did willingly yeeld vnto. In making the inciſion, we began firſt with the muſcles of the neather bellie, diſcouering ſuch parts as before were hid, & afterwards ripping vp the peritonæum, we proceeded to the place where the wombe was ſituate; and although we did perceiue it to be but very ſmall, and to containe nothing within it; yet to the end we might the more clearly ſee the truth with our eyes, we ript it vp alſo, and found it cleane, and empty of any thing within it. Now in her life time ſhe was of a whitiſh bleake colour, and of a cacheticall diſpoſition, and had neuer in all her life time borne any child: from whence I did by very probable coniecture collect, that ſhe was troubled with ſome other infirmitie. For the which cauſe we proceed ſtill in our inciſion towards the ſtomacke; whereas betwixt the peritonæum, and the guts we found good ſtore of water, which did according to the motion of the body, fall ſometimes to the right and ſometimes to the left ſide; and from hence aroſe this erronius opinion of the ſuppoſed motion of a liue child. This being after this manner finiſhed, I ſpake after this manner, My good friend George, you ſee now after what manner your wife proueth with child. And he, ſeeing the caſe ſo plaine, did ingenuouſly acknowledge, that he had wrongfully and vndeſeruedly bene offended with me, and withall did freely acknowledge his errour. Witneſſes with me at this inciſion, were Doctor Iacobus Walch, companion with me in my Italian ſtudies; as alſo Andreas Perlachius, a great Mathematician, being alſo the onely man who had ſo ſtedfaſtly maintained that ſhe was with child.

Now with two inſtances of mine owne experience I will finiſh this point.

Hiſtorie of a woman with child in the firſt moneths.

A Gentlewoman dwelling neere Northampton ſome yeares ago, ſent me her vrine, which in euery reſpect, as well in colour as contents,

resembled the vrine of an healthfull yong man. Hauing found out by some circumstances that it was a womans, I began to suspect that which afterwards proued true, that she was with child. The messenger demanding whether she was not entred into a Dropsie: I replied, I rather enclined to the opinion that she was with child, the which proued to be true. The seruant confessed, another Physitian had before put her in needlesse feare of a Dropsie. The Gentlewoman afterwards conceiued a better opinion of my skill in this point, then I confesse it deserued.

Another of one in the latter moneths.

The same Harueſt, within seuen miles of this towne of Northampton, a Lady great with child, being now within two moneths at most of her deliuerie, sent me first her vrine, and then desired mine owne personall presence for some infirmitie whereof she then complained. The vrine sent resembled, as the former, the vrine of a lustie young man in the Aprill of his age: I obserued it very narrowly, and yet could I discerne none of those Arabian contents, neither carded wooll, flaxe, nor huswiues cloth. Being afterwards with her, I found no alteration in her vrine, saue that it was paler coloured which was made in the night, and higher coloured which was made in the day time, contrarie to that which we commonly obserue; and yet neither of them exceeding the colour of a cholericke mans vrine. The Gentlewoman had bene for a long time, euen before her being with child, much troubled with a hote and feauer-like distemper.

This point then being cleared, we proceed now to the sexe, where we shall find no lesse vncertaintie then in the former.

CHAP. V.

That the sexe cannot be discerned by the Vrine.

Absurditie of this opinion proued.

NO lesse absurd an opinion then the former, is it to hold that the sexe may absolutely by the vrine be discerned. As for the sexe in the wombe, the same reasons which were brought against the discerning of the conception by the vrine, will here take hold also. As for the discerning of the sexe in those of riper yeares, the reason

ſon would ſeeme to be more fauourable. The chiefe and principall reaſon alledged for this is, becauſe men are commonly of an hoter conſtitution then women, which is the cauſe that their vrines are dyed of an higher colour; and moreouer, that the contents in womens vrines, in regard of their idle and ſedentarie life, do often exceed mens in quantitie. But this muſt not ſimply be conſidered, but as we commonly ſay, *ceteris paribus:* that is, a man of a good and laudable conſtitution of body, vſing diet anſwerable both in quantitie and qualitie, and auoiding idleneſſe: a woman likewiſe of a colder complexion, as often they are, vſing moderate diet, a ſedentary and lazie life, auoyding hote diet. If, I ſay, one ſhould bring thee two ſuch vrines, demanding to know which were the mans and which the womans, then without great difficultie mighteſt thou giue out a right verdict. But if one ſhold bring vnto thee two vrines, the one of a man, the other of a woman, the one not differing from the other, and the womans perhaps higher in colour and thinner in ſubſtance, (which may by diuerſe meanes come to paſſe) thou ſhouldeſt giue wrong ſentence, then being thus gulled, thou mighteſt be made a gazing ſtocke to thy neighbours, by reaſon of thy peremptorie opinion. Now that ſome women are of an hoter conſtitution of bodie then ſome men, I thinke who ſo denieth, deſerueth rather to haue his pate purged, then to be dealt with with by any reaſon. I my ſelfe haue alſo knowne many a man make paler vrines, with greater quantitie of contents, then women: which may eaſily come to paſſe, by reaſon of great quaffing, daintie fare, and abundance of eaſe and idleneſſe, the engendrers of all manner of crudities. Haue we not now adayes more then a good many whoſe God is their guts, *Fruges conſumere nati*, on whoſe vrines thou mighteſt long looke, before thou couldſt diſcerne any thing materiall or to the purpoſe? As for our women, what if their *Liuer* and *Kidneyes* be hote, as I haue not ſeldome obſerued, may not this bring forth an high water? and will not obſtructions eaſily depriue it of contents. But eſpecially if theſe women be well acquainted with a pipe of Tobacco, a cup of good ſherry Sacke, Malago, or Canary, or yet a cup of good nappy Ale well brewed

Some women of an hoter conſtitution then men.

with ſugar, nutmegge and ginger, may it not now and then not onely colour the vrines, but make their faces flouriſh with ſome orientall carbuncles and rubies? Beſides the former reaſons, will not faſting, watching, perturbations of the mind, diet in quantitie and qualitie, with diuerſe other things moe, alter the vrine as well in man as in woman? It were, perhaps, an eaſier matter to obſerue this difference in ſome hoter climat then our owne, to wit, in *France*, *Spaine*, or *Italy*, where women drinke more water then with vs; eſpecially in *Italie*, where the women are caged vp like linnets to ſing, and are not ſo buſie with the fruite of the grape, nor with the ſtrong barley water as our *Britiſh* women. If I ſhould inſtance alſo in our virgins, more manlike then many men, how were any able to contradict it? But if I ſhould ſend to the cunningeſt piſſe-prophet in this kingdome the vrine of ſome *Hermaphrodite* or man-woman, what would or could they ſay? and to which of the ſexes would they aſcribe the vrine? Now that ſome ſuch are to be found, cannot be denied. It hath bene holden for a truth in all ages: and of late yeares a learned Phyſitian hath written a booke concerning that ſubiect, where he bringeth in a number of hiſtories of ancient and later times. I haue bene alſo credibly informed of ſome ſuch who haue liued here in theſe parts of the countrey. But if the woman ſhall be ſurpriſed with any hote and acute diſeaſe (as the vrine is ſeldome ſent to the Phyſitian but in ſickneſſe) will not theſe confound thy iudgement? Now if the ſexe cannot be diſcerned by the vrine in perſons of yeares, what abſurditie is it to demand the knowledge hereof in a woman with child, where the conception it ſelfe cannot be thereby diſcerned? as alſo where there are ſo many rubs in the way. It is alſo worth the obſeruation, that whereas that learned *Mercatus* diſcourſeth of all the ſignes whereby one may know whether a woman be with child of a male or female, where he omitteth not ſo much as the blowing of the wind, yet ſpeaketh he not ſo much as one word concerning the vrine: no more do many other authors of beſt note.

Caſpar. Bauhines de Hermaphroditis.

Iean Marinello among many moe, ſetteth downe many ſignes to diſcerne the ſexe in the wombe, yet ſpeaketh he not ſo much

as

as one word of the vrine. Other authors for breuitie I will passe by. I cannot but wonder what should moue our vrine-mongers to be so peremptory in this their opinion of discerning the sexe by the vrines, as though there were some specificall difference alwayes to be obserued in these vrines: are not the humours alike, and the parts as well semilare as organicall alike in both these sexes? But I will acquaint thee with one historie concerning the prediction of a Parson-physitian, who would certifie a Gentlewoman with child of what sexe it was.

Historie. Of a peremptory Parson determining of the sexe in the wombe.

A Gentlewoman dwelling within a few miles of Northampton, left with child of her late deceassed husband, was very desirous to be certified of the sexe if it were possible. The reason was, because that if a sonne, then was he to be heire to great lands and possessions, which otherwise were entailed to the next heires male. This Parson being by many reputed famous in vromancie, this Gentlewoman had recourse to his oracle. The Parson is peremptorie that she is with child of a sonne. The Gentlewoman and her friends reioyce not a little. But the worst is yet behind: the Parsons prediction proues false, and he a lying Prophet: she is brought to bed of a daughter, and her mirth turned into mourning. If he had euer learned his Phylosophie, he might haue learned that, De futuris contingentibus non est determinata veritas: Of future things not yet come to passe, being contingent, no man can assuredly foretell the issue and euent. *But thou mayest here see ex vnguibus Leonem: what manner of men these be.*

Historie. Of a womans vrine higher in colour and contents then a mans.

The yeare 1622. a patient of mine of good account dwelling in Northampton, purposing (according to his vsuall custome) to take some preuenting Physicke in the Spring of the yeare, wished his vrine to be sent to me. The vrine which was sent was of an high and deepe dyed red colour, of a meane substance, a copius red residence. Meeting with him the same day, I asked him whether he complained not of some heate: who replyed, he felt no manner of distemper at all. I wished him yet once againe to send me his vrine, which if it should so continue, I doubted Phlebotomie would be requisite. The next vrine was of a pale straw coloured yellow, with some whitish residents, such as sometimes accompanie crudities. Enquiring afterwards into the cause of this diuersitie of vrines in so short a space, his wife told me, that her vrine had the first day bene sent in stead of her husbands. I required of

of her, whether she did not complaine of any inward distemper of heate; who replyed, that she complained of no distemper at all. But within a few dayes she found that distemper in such a measure, as she was glad to admit both of Phlebotomie and other fit and necessarie remedies. The constitution of her bodie is hote, and her vrine answerably high coloured, vnlesse it be accidentally hindered. And this I dare boldly affirme, that during her husbands sickenesse, being a long and tedious, first Tertian, then double Tertian feauer, yet neuer saw I his vrine of so high and intense a colour as that of hers lately mentioned.

And now I hope it doth plainly appeare, that neither the conception, nor sexe can be by the vrine onely discerned. Let vs now proceed to the examination and Anatomie of the vrine it selfe, together with the seuerall parts of the same.

THE

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE ANATOMIE OF VRINES.

The Argvment.

IN this second booke is set downe a more particular survey or Anatomie of vrines, & their seuerall parts in particular: beginning first with the common diuision of the vrines into three or foure regions, with the idlenesse of that supposed correspondencie thought to be betwixt them and the regions of a mans bodie. Then followeth the vncertaintie of iudgement by the substance, and afterwards by the accidents of the vrine, and first of the quantitie: the smell followeth, and if any be in loue with the last, he may trie it in the next place. Then follow the chiefe colours, their seuerall significations, and doubtfull predictions thereby. The confutation of the crowne or garland is handled in the next place, and after it in order, the bubbles, spume, fat and froth, fume and vapour in the vrines. The great varietie of other contents challenge to themselues the next place, where we will begin with the cloud, swim or sublimation, then proceed to the grounds or residences of vrines: where besides varietie of contents commonly called difforme, are also contained diuers prodigious histories of seuerall sorts of wormes reiected by vrine. The obstruction and stopping of the vrine, either totall or in part, the seue-

rall causes of the same, and diuers predictions, as also the inuoluntarie excretion of vrine, shall not be omitted: and then a word with the Alchymists concerning distillation of vrines. And finally shall follow the conclusion, where shall be answered the obiection concerning euent and casuall cures, with some instances of this error. And for the confirmation of my opinion, I proceed on still in my former method of reasons and authorities both of ancient and late writers, adding here and there some of mine owne obseruations.

CHAP. I.

That the regions of the vrine are not answerable to the regions of the body of man; as also concerning the substance of vrines, thicke and thinne, their manifold significations, and vncertaintie of iudgement by the same.

Actuarius the first inuenter of these regions, &c.

IT hath bene an inueterate opinion, and which hath taken deepe roote in the minds of many, and first brought in by *Actuarius*, that the seuerall regions of the vrine, are answerable to the principall regions or parts of a mans body. Of these regions in the vrine some make three, the highest part answering in proportion to the highest part of the body, to wit, the head and such other parts as adioyne to it: the middle region representing the middle parts of man, as the breast, the bowels, and the parts about them: the neather region of the vrine, the lowest parts from the bowels downewards. Others againe make foure, appropriating the circle in the vppermost part of the vrine, called otherwise a crowne or garland, to the animall parts contained in the head: the ouermost part or superficies to the pectorall parts, heart, lungs, &c. the middle region to the parts seruing for nutrition or nourishment, to wit, the stomach or maw, the liuer, spleene, guts, &c. the lowest or neathermost

neathermoſt part in the bottome of the vrinall, to the parts appropriate to generation. *But this opinion* (ſaith one) *is more curious and ſuperſtitious then true.* Meaning of the foure regions of the vrine, &c. And yet the ſame Author maintaineth the three regions of the vrine to be anſwerable to the three principall regions of the bodie, which I will here confute as moſt falſe and erronious. Now to this purpoſe I thinke it will not be amiſſe, to ſet downe the words of his interpreter, which may ſerue ſufficiently to ouerthrow this error: *Hence may it euidently appeare, in how great an error thoſe Phyſitians are inuolued, who hold a proportion betwixt the height of the vrine and of a mans bodie. Hence alſo cometh it to paſſe, that they affirme that the contents of the vppermoſt region do declare and lay open the griefes of the head, &c. Did thoſe men euer ſee fat fall to the bottome or middle region of the vrinall? Doth not oyle and any fat thing commonly and of its owne accord ſwim vpon the top of the vrine? Neither yet doth it therefore neceſſarily follow, that the head is principally affected; but doth declare and ſhew foorth, either the waſting of the whole bodie, or ſome diſeaſes of the kidneyes. Let them ſhew vs the reſidence called* hypoſtaſis, *in the garland or vppermoſt part of the vrine. The like may be ſaid concerning the bubbles which do alwayes ſtay vpon the top of the vrine, and according to the doctrine of Hippocrates, do Prognoſticate ſome long and lingring diſeaſe of the kidneyes. To what end and purpoſe then keepe they ſuch a prating, that the bubbles which do in order compaſſe the whole crowne or garland about, do declare ſome great paine in the whole head: and if they compaſſe and enuiron but the halfe of the circle or garland, then do they argue a paine but in one ſide of the head? How often are ſuch people pained with the wind Colicke or Hypochondriacke melancholy? In which caſe howſoeuer ſome wind may aſcend vp into the head; yet is not this axiome alwayes of vndoubted truth. The like iudgement may we pronounce concerning other things of the like nature, which moſt commonly follow the condition of their owne naturall inclination and matter, and not the altitude or ſituation of this or that part of a mans bodie.* Thus farre our Author. And the troubled vrine ſo continuing, of the which ſhall be ſpoken in the next Chapter, may ſerue to ouerthrow the ſuppoſed proportion

Iodochus Willichius de probat. vrin. part. 4. c. 1.

Hieron. Reuſ. ſchol. ad cap. prædict. prope finem.

Aphor. 34. lib. 4.

betwixt the regions of the vrine and the body of man; this headach being diſcerned by the whole body of the vrine, and neither by the circle or garland, nor yet by any bubbles, ſpume, or froth in the top of the ſame. But concerning the vncertainty of theſe particulars, as alſo concerning the crowne and garland, hereafter when we ſhall ſpeake of the contents of vrines, I purpoſe to diſcourſe at greater length. It is now time we come to the ſubſtance of vrines, and then to all the parts of the ſame.

Diuiſion of the vrine.

I will with the learned *Mercuriall*, diuide the whole vrine into three parts, the ſubſtance, the accidents, and the contents.

Of the ſubſtance of vrines.

In the ſubſtance againe we are to conſider, whether the vrine be thicke or thinne, and whether cleare, or troubled and muddie. And this we vnderſtand of the whole bodie of the vrine. Thin vrines according to *Vaſſeus* haue manifold ſignifications. Firſt a failing of naturall heate. Secondly, a ſtoppage of the Liuer, kidneyes, and the vrinarie veſſels. Thirdly, weakneſſe of nature. Fourthly, that the attractiue power of the paſſage or pipes of the vrine is endamaged. Fiftly, extreame coldneſſe ioyned with drought. In acute diſeaſes it argueth: Firſt the weakneſſe of the concocting facultie. Secondly, the cruditie of the diſeaſe, and of the humours contained in the veines. Thirdly, if it thus continue for a long time, death, if nature be not able to hold out: & if ſtrength continue, ſome abſceſſe or Impoſtume in the neather parts. And in a Criſis threateneth a relapſe, as in *Hermocrates* 3. *Epid.* Now how ſhall any by the bare inſpection of theſe vrines, be able to know whether it hath long thus continued or no, which neuertheleſſe maketh much for a true prediction? The partie ſeldome taketh notice of it, vntill ſuch time it be ſent to the Phyſitian. The meſſenger employed, oftentimes hath not ſeene the partie ſince the beginning of his ſickneſſe, much leſſe his vrine. Thinne vrines which afterwards turne thicke in an acute diſeaſe, ſaith *Sauonarola*, without any eaſe or alleuiation enſuing, ſignifieth a waſting away of the whole bodie, &c. But concerning thinne vrines, which afterwards turne thicke, ſomething ſhall be further ſaid, when we ſhall ſpeake of thicke vrines. And concerning thinne vrines in generall, be-

Diuerſe ſignifications of thin vrines.

Iohannes Vaſſeus Meldenſ. lib. de vrin. iudicijs. pag. 30. &c.

Hippocr. 3. Epid.

Sauonar. lib. de vrin. cap. 3.

cauſe

cauſe I ſhall haue ſome further occaſion to ſpeake hereafter when I ſhall handle the colours, I will not dwell ſo long vpon this point. But now come we to the thicke vrines.

Of thicke vrines

The ſame *Vaſſeus* giues vs fiue ſeuerall ſignifications of thicke vrines in generall. Firſt the combat or fight betwixt nature and the humour. Secondly, abundance of humors. Thirdly, the thickening ſlime and the other parts next vnto it, by reaſon of cold, if thinne vrine went before. Fourthly, the beginning of concoction, ſuch in the fit of an Ague ſo continuing. Fiftly, the weakneſſe of the ſtrength, and no ſmall ſtore of humours. The ſame Author againe diuideth theſe thicke vrines into two ſorts: *into thicke tranſparent, pellucide, and troubled*, called by him *turbida*. This firſt ſort ſignifieth (ſaith he) a diſſoluing or melting of glaſſie phlegme, as we ſee in the vrines of *Epilepticke* perſons proceeding of phlegme. If it be of a citrine or yellowiſh colour, it ſignifieth choller, like the yolkes of egges. But becauſe the other ſort of thicke vrines called *turbida*, or troubled and muddie, is more obuious to the eye, and eaſilier diſcerned, I will inſiſt a little the longer vpon the ſame. The ſame Author aſſigneth three ſignifications to ſuch vrines. Firſt, a great agitation and ſtirring of crude and vnconcoct humours, together with no ſmall ſtore of windineſſe. Secondly, abundance of humours, which neuertheleſſe are by nature expelled. Thirdly, the great trouble and encombrance nature hath in the expelling and ſequeſtring ſuch humours. But theſe troubled thicke vrines are yet diuided into three ſeuerall ſorts. Firſt, ſome being thinne at the firſt making, do afterwards thicken: others are made thicke, and after a while ſettle: and finally, ſome are made thick, and do ſo continue, being like vnto horſe-piſſe. Such vrines (ſaith *Ranzouius*) as are made thinne, ſometimes ſuddenly thicken and grow troubled: this in health cometh often to paſſe after exerciſe, and to others after ſickneſſe. *And after I haue drunke hard* (ſaith the ſame Author) *I make a cleare vrine, which in a very ſhort time groweth thicke, and ſo ſetleth to a great reſidence.* Others hold that it ſignifieth, that nature now beginneth to ſet vpon the humor, and to concoct it. I haue often obſerued ſuch an vrine, both in perfect health and before and after ſick-

Idem Vaſſeus ibidem.

Significations of thicke vrines.

Diuiſion of thicke vrines.

Of thicke troubled vrines.

Their ſeuerall ſignifications.

Diuiſiõ of thicke troubled vrines.

Henricus Ranzonius lib. de conſeruanda valetud. cap. 19.

neſſe. Cold winter weather alſo often alter:th thinne vrines into thicke. Such as are made thicke at firſt, and after ſettle to a thicke reſidence, and become cleare, ſignifie and declare vnto vs, that the diſeaſe waſteth away; as declaring nature now to make a ſeparation, after which it expelleth at a place conuenient. Vrines made thicke at the firſt, and ſo perſiſting, are generally accounted, and that not without cauſe, the worſt of the three: which according to *Hippocrates*, argue great headach, either preſent or imminent, being eſpecially ioyned with a feauer.

Aph. 10. lib. 4.

In lib. 1. Prorrh. comment. 1.

But this is not perpetuall, (ſaith *Galen*) *for a troubled vrine generally is an accident of the abundance of raw humours, either concocted or turned into wind, and not of a phrenſie; and yet ſuch an vrine may both accompanie a phrenſie, and be without it, as all other ſuch accidents as neither are contrarie to phrenſie, nor yet proper thereunto. Of theſe vrines which do not ſettle* (ſaith a learned Author) *but yet much more of ſuch as being at firſt made thinne do afterwards thicken, we can giue no certaine prediction: for ſuch vrines do ſometimes onely ſignifie cruditie, and ſometimes againe they are very bad. But the diligent and carefull Phyſitian may by other ſignes diſtinguiſh the ſame.* Another Author maketh vrines ſo perſiſting to be alwayes very dangerous. *Such an vrine* (ſaith he) *doth declare vnto vs, that naturall heate is ſo weake, that it cannot ſeparate the good from the bad.* But yet muſt not this be abſolutely vnderſtood, but with a caution and limitation, common to many ſuch other ſpeeches: to wit, that with ſtrength perſiſting, they ſignifie that the diſeaſe is like to be of long continuance, and without the ſame to ſignifie death. *In ſuch thicke vrines therefore* (ſaith *Roganus*) *we muſt not alwayes be afrayed, as ſome ordinarie Phyſitians are, but muſt likewiſe obſerue ſome other ſignes. In young children* (ſaith *Reuſner*) *if theſe vrines be exceeding thicke, (which oftentimes cometh to paſſe, howſoeuer ſeldome obſerued) beſides the head-ach proceeding of windineſſe, they do alſo ſignifie the paine of the heart, (as they call it commonly) that is, of the mouth of the ſtomach. Such an vrine may proceed alſo from the windineſſe of the paſſages. Thinne vrines afterwards becoming thicke and troubled, if ſtrength decay, it is an infallible token of death: and that by reaſon of the agitation and motion of the matter within the bodie, and the*

Leo Roganus de prouid. ex vrin. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Hieron. Reuſn. in cap. 6. part. 1. Iodochi Willich. de probat. vrin.

Loco nuper citato.

Loco iam citato.

the abundance of windie vapours from thence, which nature is not able to ouercome. But before I proceed any further, I cannot passe by a common error, which many as well in towne as countrey do hold, to wit, that when they see such a thicke vrine staine the vrinall, they are incontinent conceited all the danger of the disease is past. But this to be most false, I haue often my selfe obserued, and no doubt so haue a many moe besides my selfe. *Reusner* maketh this one of his signes to know whether the vrine were thinne at the first making or no: for if it were so, then when it thickeneth, it commonly staineth the vrinall. Now when the strength holdeth out, the patient may recouer, and not otherwise. I will instance in one onely, in whom I obserued the vanitie of this opinion, and shall serue in stead of a many to iustifie my assertion.

Confutation of an erroneous opinion of the vulgar sort concerning the staining of the vrinall.

Some nine or ten yeares ago, I was sollicited to affoord my presence and best counsell to a Parson, dwelling within some foure miles of the towne of Northampton, surprised with a burning feauer. Hauing diligently enquired what remedies he had hitherto vsed (for if I remember right, it was the tenth day of his disease) and by whose prescription, I learned that no lesse then three at least, if not foure Parson-Physitians had administred to him, and then the most famous for Vromancie of all the countrey about: howbeit since that time some others are also crept into that societie. I enquired moreouer whether Phlebotomie had bene as yet vsed. They replyed that Phlebotomie had not bene so much as once mentioned by any of them, but that they had purged him, as I thinke with Diaprunum, and I remember not what else, and appointed him some cooling drinkes. His wife added moreouer, that one of them thinking to purchase himselfe some praise beyond his fellowes, would haue bribed Death with foure pounds worth of Aurum Potabile, which she willingly payed for, in hope of her husbands recouerie. But this importunate suter would haue no nay; but vrged still the payment of the debt he came to demand. I told them that Phlebotomie, in due and conuenient time administred, had proued a more soueraigne medicine for this disease, then all the gold of Ophir and both the Indies. I being by them much importuned to let him bloud, absolutely refused, his strength being now well nigh spent, and some ill signes (the vndoubted harbingers of death) offering themselues

Historie.

This Parson a chiefe proctor for aurum potabile in Northampton shire.

ſelues to my eyes, adminiſtring onely ſome cordials. The next morning I find all waxe worſe and worſe; howbeit his wife, ſhewing me his vrine, which before had bene thinne, and now ſetled to a thicke reſidence, a part whereof did ſticke to the ſides of the vrinall and ſtaine the ſame, which ſhe, beleeuing her neighbours, began to conceiue ſome better hope of his recouerie, and that onely vpon this falſe ground. I aſſured her of the contrary, which ſhortly afterwards proued too true, and the ſame day, being Saturday I departed. The Monday after comes one of his former Phyſitians (not the Parſon who miniſtred Aurum Potabile; for after the ſame he had no moe arrowes left in his quiuer) who, if faire buttered ſpeeches and peremptorie promiſes could cure diſeaſes, he might cure more then euer did the Apoſtles: who then all too late letteth his patient bloud, who ſurniued not long after the loſſe of this liquor of life, but dyed either that night, or the next morning very early, being about the fourteenth day from the beginning of his diſeaſe. One thing I muſt yet adde concerning the ſignification of thicke vrines, which deſerueth reprehenſion: to wit, *That a Phyſitian maintained, that he could know by the vrine that any were bewitched:* to wit, that ſuch a ones vrine was thicke and muddie, and could not by any heate be turned, as they terme it. To whom it was no leſſe learnedly then truly replyed, *Did you neuer reade in Hippocrates of vrina confuſa?* I cannot but much maruell, that any man that had euer ſuckt in the principles and grounds of Phyſicke, ſhould be ſo farre ouerſeene, this being a peculiar propertie of ſuch vrines, that they will not be turned by any heate whatſoeuer. It is then apparent, how little certaintie is to be collected concerning the iudgement of diſeaſes by the ſole inſpection either of thick or thinne vrines: to wit, that after many cautions and diuers interrogations, if thou meete with an vnderſtanding meſſenger, and the vrine ſent at a conuenient time, and all other circumſtances obſerued (which neuertheleſſe, ſeldome or neuer concurre altogether) and thou thy ſelfe being wiſe and vnderſtanding, mayeſt perhaps, learne ſomething concerning the ſtate of the diſeaſe, as cruditie and concoction; and it may be, ſome moe circumſtances, and yet the ſtrength of the patient (which is moſt materiall, and the vulgar neuer able to iudge of the ſame)

Abſurd opinion of a Phyſitian, affirming one to be bewitched by the vrine onely.

ſame) together with many other circumſtances, not to be neglected ſhall be concealed from thee: many of our countrey people, being ſo ignorant that they thinke their neighbour not a whit amended, vnleſſe he be able, as at other times, to fill his bellie with bag-pudding & bacon. And moreouer the ordinary ſort of people are ſeldome able to lay open either their owne or their neighbours infirmitie, they taking chiefly notice either of ſome accident common to many others, or elſe of ſome griefe moſt affecting them. But beſides the premiſſes, may not the thickneſſe of the vrinall, the dimneſſe of thy ſight, the exceſſe or defect of light, or yet if it be brought to thee at candle light (ſo ſottiſh and abſurd is the vulgar ſometimes) make thee to faile in thy iudgement? That I ſay nothing of the time of the yeare, according to the which as well the ſubſtance as the accidents do often alter in one and the ſame indiuiduall partie. Others adde alſo the ſexe, the age and many moe, which I here omitting, will haſten to the accidents of vrine.

Many things alter the iudgement of the vrine.

CHAP. II.

Of the accidents of vrine, the quantitie, ſmell, &c. and that no certaine and aſſured truth can by them be preſaged or knowne.

THe accidents of vrine are all reduced to two generall heads, the quantitie and the qualitie. The quantitie is either great, ſmall, or meane, which is the beſt. Abundance of vrine in health ſignifieth, 1. that the partie hath drunke ſtore of Rhenish or other ſearching wine. 2. abundance of moiſt meats. 3. little euacuation by ſtoole. 4. too liberall vſe of *diuretickes*, or ſuch things as prouoke vrine. 5. the concoction of crude and vndigeſted food. 6. the retention of ſweat, menſtruous fluxe, or other moiſture detained within the cheſt or ſtomacke, vnburthening themſelues this way. Concerning the retention of the like humidities, it may not ſeeme ſo ſtrange that they

Accidents of vrine twofold.

Diuerſe ſignifications of great abundance of vrine in health.

may be turned towards the passages of the vrine, but it may seeme stranger that the fæcall excrements should produce this effect; and yet *Hippocrates* witnesseth the truth hereof: and besides, *Aristotle* relateth, that in *Pirinthus* there was a cow, which neuer had the passage for her excrements open, but that the same were conuerted into a flatuous or windie substance, and then into vrine, and so expelled. In sickneſſe this abundance is likewise diuers wayes produced. 1. By meanes of the excessiue heate of the kidneyes, which draw abundantly such humidities, as in the *Diabeticall* disease, called by some a *Pot-dropsie*. 2. Great euacuation of superfluous moisture. 3. The wasting away of the whole bodie, which commeth to passe in burning *feauers*, and which was obserued by that famous Physitian *Marcus Gatinaria* in that maide of *Millan about some eighteene yeares of age, who voyded euery day for fortie dayes together, fifteene pounds of vrine, whereas the quantitie of euery dayes meate and drinke ioyntly did neuer exceed the weight of foure pounds.* 4. The ending of the disease. And in acute diseases, the abundance of vrine is procured sometimes, 1 by meanes of the *feauers* relenting. 2. By the change thereof into an *Hecticke*. 3. By a Conuulsion. And besides the premisses, it may be yet procured by diuerse other meanes: as I remember a yong woman then vnmarried, who in the disease called the *mother*, voyded abundance of vrine, especially during the time of her fits, being in the afternoones, and that for the space of foure dayes together, as hereafter shall appeare when we shall speake of the colours of vrines. And often in the *crises* of acute diseases the vrine is multiplied. *A man of Sena (saith Scribonius) euery day did pisse foure or fiue iugs of vrine, who scarce dranke halfe an English pint all the said space: what could a Physitian haue iudged by this quantitie?* Thus then when thou seest so many causes of one and the same effect, to which of them canst thou ascribe it, vnlesse thou be well acquainted with the particular circumstances from the patients owne mouth? Small quantitie of vrine is likewise procured, 1. By dry diet. 2. By the vse of tough and slimie meates. 3. By reason of obstructions. 4. By reason of plentifull euacuation. 5. By meanes of a violent *feauer*. 6. By some hurt of the vrinarie vessels,

Aphor. vltimo lib. 4.

Lib. 4. de generat. animal. cap. 4.

In sickneſſe.

Historie.

Mercur. lib. de vrinis cap 6. ex Marco Gatinaria.

Guil. Adolph. Scribon. de vrin. inspect. pag. 41. 42.

Another.

Small quantitie of vrine by diuers meanes.

veſſels, as commeth ſometimes to paſſe by reaſon of the cold diſtemper of the bladder, procuring a *palſie* to that part. 7. By the decay of naturall heate, as commeth ſometimes to paſſe in ſuch as are readie to dye. 8. Becauſe the moiſture is detained in ſome other part, as commeth to paſſe in a *Dropſie*. 9. By reaſon of ſome impoſtume in the fundament, the necke of the bladder, or in the wombe, which may ſtraiten the ſaid paſſage, that the vrine cannot come away in any great quantitie. 10. The abundance of crude and raw humours may be a meanes of this ſo ſmall a quantitie. But I will yet adde ſome more out of the aforenamed *Scribonius*, becauſe his words are ſo ſutable for our purpoſe, *The like verdict may we alſo giue forth (ſaith he) concerning the ſmall quantitie of vrine, taking often its originall cauſe from the defect or ſcarcitie of meate and drinke; as alſo by meanes of ſome other euacuations: ſuch as are ſweat, excretions by ſtoole, and ſuch like, which carrying the matter of the vrine another way, hinder the paſſage thereof into the bladder, and by conſequent the expulſion from thence. For this ſame cauſe ſuch as be troubled with any laskes or fluxes do voide but a ſmall quantitie of vrine, as Galen himſelfe declareth.* Againe a little after, he addeth theſe words: *In the obſtruction of the Liuer and meſaraicke veines, experience it ſelfe doth often teach vs, that a very ſmall quantitie of vrine is voyded. Now if any ones ſeruant ſhould bring vnto thee ſuch an vrine, not acquainting thee with any other circumſtance, why wouldeſt thou giue ſentence for an obſtruction rather then a laske? or for a laske rather then an obſtruction? Beſides the premiſſes, in the Stone, the Dropſie, and ſuch other diſeaſes which hinder the generation of vrine, no certaine iudgement can be collected from the ſmall quantitie of the ſame. And that thou mayeſt yet be more rauiſhed with admiration, Rufus Epheſius in his booke of the infirmitie of the reines, maketh mention of one, who (as ſaith Praxagoras) aboue the ſpace of twelue yeares voyded all his vrine by the bellie, and not by the ordinarie paſſage. What then could a man haue iudged concerning this mans bladder, and the other parts depending thereupon?* And this ſhall ſuffice for the quantitie of vrines, with the vncertaintie of the ſame: now come we to the qualities obſerueable in them.

Idem ibidem.

Aphor. 83. lib. 4.

Another.

The next accident of vrine is the qualitie: and the qualities,

Mercur. lib. de vrin. cap. 6.

Of the smell of vrines.

Vrines without smell.

as witnesseth *Mercuriale*, according to the doctrine of the *Arabian Physitians*, are fiue: the smell, the tast, the sound, the touch, and the colour. As for the smell, vrines haue little or no smell, or else a sweet and pleasing smell, or finally a stinking smell. No smell, saith *Mercuriall*, *proceedeth from no other cause then from the extinguishing of naturall heate: howbeit it may sometimes proceed from drinke of a cold qualitie, like as we see in cold countries, and the like complexions, the smell of the vrine is not so much to be discerned.*

Vrines smelling well.

Vrines smell well, either in regard of diet or drugs: but especially by meanes of a temperate heate concocting well.

Stinking vrines with their seuerall significatiõs.

Galen lib. 3. de simpl. med. facult.

Stinking vrines come by foure seuerall meanes. 1. *By meanes of crudities and indigestion of the food.* 2. *By reason of putrefaction. Galen witnesseth, that whatsoeuer thing is putrified hath an euill fauoured smell. Wherefore in Pestilentiall feauers the vrines are most commonly of a stinking smell. As also if the vrines passe through any place oppressed with putrid vlcers; or yet if any purulent matter be mingled with them, they become stinking.* 3. *The too long retention of vrine in the bladder may make it to stinke.* 4. *The qualitie either of diet or drugs, (as hath bene said of the good smell of vrines) may likewise procure vnto it an euill smell.* Looke at large what *Sauonarola* saith of this point, if thou be disposed to see further. But what certaintie doth the smell of the vrine affoord vs? whosoeuer shall thinke to helpe his vncertaine coniectures by the same, *should leape out of the frying pan (as the prouerbe saith) into the fire.* In the first place it is to be obserued, that as well in sickenesse as in health, vrines may offer no pleasing smell to the nose, and yet the party may be free from any danger at al. But because healthfull folkes seldome send their vrines to the Physitian, we will let them passe, and come to the sicke. I will let *Scribonius* speake for me.

Lib. de vrin. cap. 3. rub. 1.

Loco prius citato.

Concerning the sicks vrine (saith he) most do teach vs that stinking vrines signifie putrefaction of humours, in so much that by the difference of the smels, they take vpon them to iudge of the seuerall humours so putrified. O wise woodcockes! *I willingly yeeld to them, that stinke or strong smell doth argue putrefaction in such vrines: but of which parts shall this putrefaction be? whether of the bladder onely, or of the Liuer also, of the chest, or other members? Nay so farre off is the stinking smell from giuing vs any particular notice of the disease,*

that

that it cannot ſo much as affoord vs any certaine generall knowledge of the ſame. For many ſweet ſmelling ſimples (ſaith Montanus) may cauſe a moſt ſtinking vrine. Cholericke and hote complexioned men void often very ſtrong ſmelling vrines, howſoeuer free frō any diſeaſe, as I haue often obſerued in my ſelfe. And by what meanes, I pray thee, ſhouldſt thou from the ſtinking ſmell of the vrine know putrefaction? or how can this putrefaction procure this ſtinking ſmell? If this were ſo, then would it neceſſarily follow, that whoſoeuer were ſeiſed with a feauer proceeding from putrefaction of humours, ſhould voyd ſtinking vrines, the which is moſt falſe. The truth of this aſſumption may from hence appeare, that for the moſt part among an hundred ſicke of ſuch feauers, ſcarce ſhalt thou find one of their vrines ſo to ſmell, nor yet their bloud at the opening of a veine. And for this cauſe well ſaid Saxonarola in his treatiſe of Vrines, that there are other ſignes alſo to be obſerued in the annoying of putrified members, if we purpoſe well and orderly to examine, trie and finde out any skill concerning vrines. And indeed a thouſand cauſes there are which may alter and change their ſmell. By the ſmell then onely there can neuer be any certaintie collected to informe our iudgements concerning any diſeaſe. But I am afraid the Reader will take it ill, that I ſo long detaine him among ſo vnpleaſing ſmels; and my ſelfe begin to waxe wearie of ſo vnworthie a thing, and as I neuer tooke any pleaſure in the ſame, ſo here I leaue it to them that like it better. But if I ſhould yet enter vpon the taſt, I feare I ſhould be worſe taxed. I can tell no man their taſt by mine owne experience. Salt they haue alwayes bene counted, as the teares likewiſe: If any be incredulous I will not hinder him. If our vrinemongers had no better beere allowed them, they would not ſo much adore the piſſepot as ſome of them do. But yet if any purpoſe to practiſe this point, I wiſh him to go to the *Arabians*, who haue written ſo curiouſly concerning this point; and it may be, in regard of their aromaticall drugs, their vrines may be of better taſte then thoſe of our *Europæans*, who feed on groſſer food. As for the other two qualities, the ſound and touch, we will ſend them all in one ſhip to *Arabia* with their fellowes: and now we come to the colours.

Medici certe de hac iudicandi ratione ſcribentes digni eſſent, qui in dies lotium potare cogerentur. Vtuparii potius quam Medicorum hæc tractatio erit. Idem ibidem.

CAAP. III.

Of the colours of Vrines, how deceitfull they proue, and first of the colour commonly called palew or light saffron.

Vrina meretrix.

IF euer vrine proued a strumpet, it is of all other parts of the vrine most apparently to be seene in the colour. For as sometimes some of the most infamous stewes strumpets, infected it may be, with the poxe, do most curiously decke and adorne, by curious painting, sumptuous apparell, and such other enticing trickes, their lothsome and filthie carkasses, to the end they may more easily deceiue such as will be caught in their snares: doth it not often fare euen so with the colour of the vrine? For oftentimes when they make the faireſt shew, doth not euen death knocke at the doore? My purpose is not here to make any phylosophicall discourse concerning the causes of colours in generall, and then to apply the same to vrines in particular, and so to insist vpon each seuerall colour: for this might proue too tedious, and perhaps, not so pertinent to the purpose we haue in hand. And yet, notwithstanding, I will say something of each of the chiefe and principall colours; by the which it may more easily be conceiued, that the like deceit may be seene in the others like vnto them. Now my purpose is to begin with that colour which is the best of all others, being as it were the rule and square whereby we do discerne and iudge of the failings and defects of all the rest. This colour is called in Latin *Subrufus*, *ſubaureus*, or *ſubcroceus*: and in English, palew, or light saffron. This colour our Physitians do generally account the best of all others, and that it best betokeneth exact concoction. Neither yet must this first and best colour arguing good concoction, be simply and in it selfe so considered, but restrained to flourishing age. For in old men, women and children, (whose vrines, especially childrens, do commonly decline towards white and pale) it doth betoken that their bodies are too hote, either by reason of diet, exercise or some other meanes. But if one should bring vnto thee such an vrine, how couldst thou

Palew and light saffron colour.

thou tell whether it were an old or a yong mans, a womans or a childs, the meſſenger not acquainting thee with the particular circumſtances? It may be thou wilt ſay, the contents will make the caſe cleare. I anſwer, that many cauſes may deprive them of contents in part or altogether, as hereafter ſhall appeare in the contents: and how the ſubſtance may alter, hath bene ſaid alreadie. The common opinion is, the higher the colour is, the greater heat is argued; which opinion to be moſt falſe & erronious, ſhall hereafter in other colours appeare. Beſides, may not a little extraordinarie watching, faſting, *rheubarb*, *ſaffron*, *madder roots*, or ſuch like, colour the vrine without any exceſſe of heat? And will the ſeuerall ſeaſons of the yeare produce no alteration in the vrine? that I ſay nothing of an infinite number of other cauſes, which may in like manner alter them. But one ſignification of ſuch a coloured vrine I cannot here paſſe by, which I remember I once read in an Engliſh vrine booke: to wit, that a maide which maketh an vrine of this colour, deſireth the companie of a man. Doth not our maiſter vrine-monger now diue into the depth of the matter? But good man, I know what, I can aſſure thee that *Tom* and *Dicke* in the countrey can tell as well, that *Maud* the dairy maide would be married, by the reflected rayes and benigne aſpects of her ſuperiour orbs vpon their hemiſphærs, and the ſuffering ſome ſyllibubs and ſome other commodities committed to her cuſtodie, now and then to come into their poſſeſſion; by this meanes hindering her miſtreſſe to further her ſelfe in her ſuite: as the moſt cunning piſſe-prophet in all the countrie ſhall do by the vrine, if he had as many eyes as euer had that watchfull *Argus*, or his noſe weighed downe with ſpectacles. The *ſanguine* and beſt complexioned (which by conſequence ſhould produce the beſt vrines) are not alwayes the moſt amorous. Many as ill coloured drabs as euer any hath ſeene, haue not ſometimes bene behind the beſt complexioned Gentlewoman in the land in ſuch a caſe. And it is held by many that ſuch are for the moſt part *ſolaces*. But now let vs proceed to ſome inſtances of theſe outward glorious appearances of vrines of the beſt note, which neuertheleſſe falſified the truſt repoſed in them. And firſt I will inſtance in one taken out of a learned

Called the key of vnknowne knowledge, or a ſhop of fiue windowes.

Leuinus Lemnius de occuitis naturæ mirac. lib. 2. cap. 37.

Historie. learned *Germane* author, and then I will adde one of mine own experience.

Iacob. Douinetus apol. lib. 1. cap. 8.

The iudgement of diſeaſes by the ſole inſpection of the vrine, is hard to attaine vnto, and of great difficultie: for ſometimes it commeth to paſſe that the vrine, as well in colour as in all other points, doth ſhew it ſelfe of a very laudable conditiõ to the view of any indicious eye, when, notwithſtanding, death ſtandeth at the doore: the reaſon of this being, that all diſeaſes are not eaſily diſcerned, nor yet the dangers of them perceiued by the vrine alone; but ſuch eſpecially as haue their being in the bladder, veines, kidneyes and Liuer. As it came to paſſe anno 1581. in a yong man about 24. yeares of age newly married. This yong mans vrine being, as well in colour as contents, moſt like vnto an healthfull vrine, he being neither depriued of his accuſtomed appetite, either to meate or drinke, neither troubled with exceſſiue headeach, thirſt, watching, anxiety and toſſing of his body too and fro; nor yet diſtempered with any noyſome heate which might by feeling be diſcerned. The pulſe notwithſtanding, being weake, frequent and ſwift with great inequalitie and feebleneſſe, gaue vs ſome coniectures of I know not what kinde of feauer, the which now and then was not without ſome exacerbations. Hence was I of opinion, that the vitall faculties did then by little and little decay; the vſe and neceſſitie whereof in euery action of this life is, not without great cauſe, thought to be of ſuch weight and moment, that not onely doth it ſuffice as matter for the reſt, but doth alſo ſtirre vp and perfect the ſame, in cheriſhing them after a moſt kinde and effectuall manner, in ſo much as no part of the body can enioy the benefit of nouriſhment without the influence of this vitall facultie. This yong man therefore, being now wholly depriued of the ſaid ſpirits, it was no maruell if nature now decaying, and wine, by the counſell of a certaine Phyſitian, being denied him now for certaine dayes, he did vpon the eight day make an exchange of this cottage of clay for a farre better and happier inheritance.

In the yeare 1617. many dangerous maligne feauers.

But to omit many other ſtories by my ſelfe and others obſerued, which would yet moſt pregnantly prooue and confirme the ſame, yet eſpecially in the yeare 1617. did this moſt manifeſtly and plainly appeare. In the foreſaid yeare, being generally moiſt for the moſt part; the Winter not Winter like, furniſhed with

with ſuch froſts and tempeſtuous ſtormes, as are not vnſeaſonable for that time of the yeare: it came to paſſe that beſides the ſmall poxe, meaſels, and diuers other diſeaſes, there reigned not onely in Northamptonſhire, but in many other places of the kingdome, a certaine kind of maligne, if not peſtilentiall feauer, the which, by reaſon it ſweept away the luſtieſt people of either ſexe, we may, and that not without good reaſon, call it *Stoup gallant.* In this diſeaſe, as cometh often alſo to paſſe in others of the like nature, the vrines of ſome, ſuch as liued not long after, did appeare to the eye, both for colour and contents, of as laudable a condition as the vrine of the ſoundeſt and healthfulleſt man in this kingdome. But among many I will mention but one, whereof I my ſelfe was an eye-witneſſe.

Another.

Theſe foreſaid feauers in the towne of Northampton, and places adioyning, in the Spring of the yeare were very frequent, fierce and furious: towards Sommer they began ſomewhat to relent, reaſſuming their former fierceneſſe towards the Harueſt quarter. In the aboue named yeare and quarter, about the latter end of September, a married woman of good account and reputation, liuing within this towne of Northampton, was ſurpriſed with the foreſaid feauer: of the which, becauſe at the firſt it aſſaulted her after the manner of an intermittent Tertian ague, ſhe made but ſmall reckoning but after the ſpace of three or foure dayes, fearing that which afterwards came to paſſe, being alſo hereunto perſwaded by ſome of her friends, ſhe vſed the aduiſe of another Phyſitian and my ſelfe. In a few dayes were by vs adminiſtred all ſuch meames, as either in reaſon or our daily experience we thought fitteſt to expell the cauſe of her diſeaſe, and reſtore her to her former health againe. But contra vim mortis, non eſt medicamen in hortis. *Wherefore at length diſcharging that debt which all the ſonnes of Adam owe, ſhe was freed from the miſeries of this mortall life, and entred into the poſſeſſion of a better. Two or three dayes before her death, her vrine might both for colour and contents, haue giuen ſuch ſatisfaction and content to the moſt eagle-eyed Phyſitian, that none by the ſight of the ſame could euer haue ſuſpected any imminent danger. In like manner if any one had felt her pulſe, without due conſideration of the former dangerous*

accidents, which could not be concealed from a iudicious eye, obſeruing withall ſenſibly approach the diſſolution of this craſie cottage, he
1.Sam.15.32. *would no doubt with old Agag haue concluded:* Surely the bitternesse of death is past.

CHAP. IIII.

Of red vrines, and how easily one may thereby be deceiued, and of piſſing bloud.

PAſſing by many other colours of vrine which Authors do here mention, attributing to each of them a ſeuerall ſignification; of all which, it were too much this ſhort Treatiſe ſhould take vpon it to diſcourſe; conſidering alſo that the vncertaintie of the ſame may be partly collected from that which hath bene ſaid alreadie, and partly by ſome things yet to be handled hereafter: now I will cleare this point concerning red vrines. This colour of vrine, howbeit it hath many degrees, ſome being of an higher, and ſome againe of a lower coloured red: yet (ſaith *Galen*) all are coloured with a greater or ſmaller portion of bloud therewith mingled. Neuertheleſſe, that this ſame colour of vrine is procured by the mixture, more or leſſe, not of bloud alone, but alſo of an high coloured choller, ioyntly or ſeuerally according to the greater or ſmaller quantitie thereof, is not by a ſmall number of learned Phyſitians maintained: as alſo that this ſame colour of vrine is often and vſually ſeene in hote and acute diſeaſes, is not vnknowne to the very vulgar and vnlearned ſort of people. Now a many cauſes may bring foorth this effect: this colour of vrine higher or lower appearing in a many hote and acute diſeaſes; which would puzzle a good Phyſitian, by the bare ſight of ſuch an vrine, to know what diſeaſe it were. But yet is not this rule ſo infallibly true, that it admitteth of no exception, as is the opinion of many. And therefore moſt erroneous and dangerous is the practiſe of ſuch, as vpon the bare ſight of an high coloured

Dangerous to let bloud vpon the bare ſight of an high red coloured vrine.

red vrine, presently without any further deliberation or enquiry of circumstances, both prescribe Phlebotomie, and administer all maner of cooling medicines, to the great & ineuitable danger and preiudice of the patient: from the which errour also the learned *Arabian Auicenna* is not free, as our learned late writers haue well obserued. And as I deny not but that this may often prooue true; so on the other side, it is most certaine, that the vrine may be of such a colour, and yet either proceed from a cold cause, or else from some imbecillitie and weakenesse, as cometh sometimes to passe in Dropsies, &c. But lest this should seeme stuffe of mine owne braine, and hatched at home, heare from the mouth of a worthie Author, something concerning the same purpose. *It is not seldome obserued, that the vrine, by reason of a commixtion of bloud with it, doth appeare of a red colour: but by reason that it is either thicke or clotted, it is no great difficultie to discerne the same. But that so thinne a bloud should be mingled with it, that not the substance of the vrine, but the colour onely should be altered, is but seldome seene. Such a case befell a young man of 28. yeares of age or neare by.* *Rhemb. Dod. obseruat. medic. cap. 32.*

Historie. *This young man voided an vrine of an high red colour, and thinne substance for many dayes together, being very like to the vrines made in hote acute feauers. The aforesaid patient had vsed the aduice of diuers ancient learned Physitians, who had appointed him such meanes as are vsed for the cooling of hote Liuers. At length he repaired to my selfe, at that time but a young Physitian. Looking on his vrine, and withall seeing it of so high a red colour, as also perceiuing him, who was there present, free from any feauer, I asked him whether heretofore he had complained of any: which he denyed, adding moreouer, that for some moneths by-past he had felt a chilnesse and coldnesse, together with a great extenuation or leannesse, and shortnesse of breath, ioyned with a generall decay of strength: as also that hitherto he had found no benefit by such meanes as he had vsed. All which hauing attentiuely heard, I thought good to keepe by me the said vrine vntill the next day, and then to view the residence thereof, the which was of a colour like vnto bloud, as being indeed nothing else but bloud, the vrine aboue it, being but very little, dyed with a pale yellow colour; shewing no signe or token at all of any feauer.*

For the which cauſe I did then collect, that there was no exorbitant heate in his Liuer, but a great weakeneſſe in the kidneyes, by reaſon whereof the ends of the ſmall veines being opened and looſened let ſome part of the bloud paſſe away. And therefore I tooke a new courſe for curing of the ſame, by vſing ſuch meanes as were fit for the corroborating and ſtrengthening of the kidneyes and veines, not omitting fit and conuenient diet, and among other things, goats milke. And ſo at length the vrine came to its owne naturall colour againe, his bodie alſo enioying the benefit of nouriſhment as it was wont in former times: and thus in a ſhort time recouered his vigour, ſtrength, and former perfect health againe

Idem Dod. in ſchol.

Such an excretion of bloud, which cometh thus to paſſe by reaſon of the looſeneſſe and wideneſſe of the mouthes of the ſmall veines, or yet of the thinneſſe of bloud, is commonly called *Diapedeſis*: that is, as much as a ſtreining through. It cometh alſo to paſſe, that ſome bloud is voyded by vrine many other waves: ſometimes ſome great ſtone fretting the paſſages betwixt the kidneyes and the bladder, called *Vreteres*, bloud doth alſo accompanie the vrine, but withall it is blacke and clotted. The ſtone continuing for ſome certaine ſpace in the bladder, prooueth likewiſe ſometimes the cauſe of this inconuenience, and that eſpecially after riding, or ſome other violent motion of the bodie. In women alſo ſome part of their menſtruous fluxe is ſometimes intermingled with it. Sometimes againe the bloud iſſuing out of the gummes, being ſuddenly ſtopt, doth ſearch for it ſelfe a paſſage through the bladder. The kidneyes being wounded, firſt doth bloud iſſue out by the vrines, and afterwards matter mingled with it: as it befell that woman which was ſtabbed in the loynes with a dagger, firſt voyding blouddie vrines, then afterwards mingled with matter, vntill ſuch time as both the wound and the kidneyes were cured. And that this was a wound in the kidneyes, did plainly appeare, by ſome portion of the ſame taken out of the wound. The exulceration of the kidneyes is alſo accompanied with bloudie vrine, after the which (vnleſſe remedie be in due and conuenient time procured) matter doth follow. It is likewiſe ſometimes ſeene, that decrepit old men do voyd vrines mingled with bloud, which

which are of a blackiſh colour, accompanied with ſome red, the which doth declare, that the vigour and power of the kidneyes is almoſt quite aboliſhed.

But I wish thee yet to lend thine eare a little to the ſame Author, yet againe in a ſtorie or two more, which will adde not a little light to this matter. *Idem obſeruat. medicin. cap. 31.*

The vrine doth appeare of a reddiſh colour, not onely when the Liuer is ſurpriſed with a Gangrene, or the bodie with any hote or acute diſeaſe, ſuch as are Tertian agues, burning feauers inflammation of the internall parts: but often alſo in the debilitie, weakeneſſe, and coldneſſe of the Liuer or ſtomach, proceeding from long and lingring diſeaſes. The like tincture it receiueth now and then in the extreame pinching Collicke paſſion, when as ſome tough and clammie humours poſſeſſing the guts, do hinder the paſſage of the fæcall excrements.

Hiſtorie. *A Gentleman of account* (ſaith he) *voyded vrine of a very high red colour, howbeit free from any feauer: being at the ſame time much tormented with the Collicke, accompanied with a retention of the fæcall excrements. After the iniection of an anodine, or mitigating gliſter, the paine was much eaſed, and withall the vrine became of a remiſſe and light colour, ſuch as it was wont to be in his former health. After a ſhort ſpace his vrine reaſſumed againe its former high colour, vntill ſuch time as by frequent reiteration of gliſters, the vrine at length perſiſted in that laudable ſtate and condition once before begun, the bodie alſo without any artificiall meanes performed its ordinarie functions.*

Another. *A Citizen of good account, about fiftie yeares of age, being freed from a Quartane ague, which had held him for the ſpace of foure or fiue moneths, fell into that kind of laske which we commonly call* Lienteria. *Idem Ibidem.* *His excretions by ſtoole were very liquid and crude, and no remainder of the heate of the Ague to be diſcerned. His vrines alſo were of as high a red colour, as is at any time to be ſeene in the moſt violent burning feauers, or inflammations of the inward parts. But yet did I not build vpon any ſo rotten a foundation, but hauing a more watchfull eye on other matters, I thought it neceſſarie in the firſt place to haue a care of the ſtomach, and in the next place of the Liuer, both being by meanes of the former Quarterne ague, not a little*

weakened. For this end and purpose I prescribed his diet in qualitie hote and drie, allowing him for his drinke the best and strongest wines, such as are Sacke and Canarie. Physicall meanes were Diegalanga, Diatrion-pipereon, *and such like. By continuance of which meanes, this much at length was obtained, that the fæcall excrements did now shew forth good concoctiõ, the vrines also as in his former perfect health. After all the premisses the aforementioned patient assuring himselfe of perfect health, did secretly fall againe to the too liberall drinking of beere. Immediatly after this disorder, the colour of his vrine was againe altred into an high deepe red, vndoubtedly declaring vnto vs, that sometimes the vrines receiue an high and deepe colour, by reason of the crudities and coldnesse of the stomach. After that time therefore he refrained againe from beere, vpon the which his vrine returned to its former laudable condition, neither did he after that vse any beere, vntill such time as he had perfectly recouered his former health againe.*

Vrine sometimes red by reason of the crudities of the stomach.

These things haue I related, becausе of the ignorance and error of many, who are perswaded, that the vrine cannot be died with so high a colour, any other way then by heate, who whensoeuer they see such an vrine brought to them, the patient being tormented with the Collicke, they very vnaduisedly and rashly haue recourse to the cure of a feauer, neglecting the cure of the Collicke, which by these meanes they are so farre from curing, that they do rather much increase the paine of the same. But if these men had read *Galen* to *Glauco*, they could not be ignorant ỳ vrines sometimes do appeare of a reddish colour in cold diseases, or at least such as are not very much distempered with heate. For writing of the Quotidian ague, which hath for materiall cause, crude and raw humours, thus he writeth: *In Quotidian agues the vrines are either white, or thicke and muddie, or else of a red colour.* *Martinus Akakia* in his Commentarie addeth, that the vrines then become of a reddish colour, when as by weakenesse of the Liuer or the veines, the red wateriſh substance issueth out with the vrine. *Fernelius* also, *lib. 6. pathol. cap.* 13. writeth that they are not a little deceiued, who do ascribe bloudie vrine, or that which is of a red windie colour, resembling the washings of raw bloudie flesh, vnto the imbecillitie

Lib. 1. cap. de sig. nis quotidianæ intermitt.

In comment. in prædict. locum.

Hieron. Reusner. in schol ad cap. 22. Iob. Willich. de prob. vrin.

cillitie and weakneſſe of the Liuer: for he cannot conceiue how that bloud can come from any other part of the bodie without ſome indiſpoſition of the kidneys. But yet (by the leaue of ſo learned a man) many things there be which make againſt this aſſertion. For oftentimes by experience we ſee many plethoricke young men, feeding on abundance of daintie diſhes, & liuing in eaſe and idleneſſe, to piſſe bloud by meanes of a relaxation of ſome veine, who by the onely meanes of Phlebotomie, together with the application of ſome *Emplaſticke* remedie to the region of the Liuer, (about the which place they ſay, they find ſome weight ioyned with ſome diſtention, reaching vp to the right ſhoulder) are perfectly cured. And who can here I pray thee, accuſe the kidneyes, there being no paine nor trouble at all felt in the making of his vrine? Per διαπύησιν.

And thus may the deceit and vncertaine iudgement had by the varietie of theſe red vrines in hote or cold diſeaſes eaſily be conceiued, for the which cauſe I will here ſurceaſſe from inſiſting any more vpon them: but now, becauſe mention hath bene made of ſome ſmall quantity of bloud iſſuing foorth with the vrines, we will ſay ſomething of the abundant piſſing of bloud, illuſtrating it by ſome authorities, as heretofore we haue done.

Of piſſing of bloud.

Now as theſe vrines of an high and intenſe red colour, do ſtrike a terrour often in the beholders, much more doth this liquor of life (the bloud it ſelfe I meane) iſſuing out of the vrinarie pipes and paſſages, cauſe no ſmall amazement to the eyes of the ignorant, and ſometimes of the more iudicious beholder of it. And yet doth not this alwayes portend ſo infallible and vndoubted danger, as by many is deemed. Sometimes indeed the danger is ſo great, that not onely a meane and ordinarie vnderſtanding, but a more refined iudgement, may iuſtly feare the future danger: as in the rupture of ſome great veine neare the Liuer, or the kidneyes, after which doth an vlcer often enſue, and after a long torturing and tormenting paine, Death moſt commonly maketh an end of their ſo miſerable and painfull life. Sometimes againe this fluxe prooueth very ſafe and ſecure,

secute, as in criticall and periodicall excretions. But heare, I pray thee, an ancient Author deliuer his opinion concerning this point.

Aretæus Cappadox lib 4 cap.3. diuturn.morb.

Some men there are, who by certaine turnes, and at certaine times do pisse bloud abundantly, being a disease not vnlike to the hæmorrhoides or piles. The state and constitution of their bodie also is not vnlike: for they are very pale, dull, sluggish, and lumpish: they loath their food, and after this excretion of bloud, there followeth a certaine resolution and faintnesse of their ioynts, their head notwithstanding becometh much lighter and better. But if at this accustomed and wonted period of time, there shall happen a suppression or stoppage of the aforesaid fluxe, they are presently surprised with a great head-ach, their eye-sight waxing dim, seconded with a giddinesse and swimming in the head. Vpon which occasion it commeth to passe, that many of them fall into the falling sickenesse: some of them againe being puffed vp and swollen, with their eye-sight somewhat darkened, do resemble *Hydropicke* persons: others are oppressed with melancholicke diseases, and some againe with Paralyticke passions. All these inconueniences do follow vpon the suppression of any former fluxe of bloud.

Holler. Schol. ad cap.52.lib. 1. de morb. Vde ibidem plura, vt & apud Schenck obseruat.medicin. lib. 3. tit. de sang. mictu.

Sometimes pissing of bloud (saith Hollerius) is criticall, and commeth by certaine turnes and set times: and with such a one was troubled a certaine Nun mentioned by Musa, who euery moneth vpon the suppression of her monethly disease, did pisse bloud in abundance. Archembault the Counseller, by turnes did sometimes cast vp by the mouth, and sometimes did voyd it downewards by stoole, and againe at other times by the yard. Some at the passing away of the Spring do pisse bloud; and thus I find written by Archigenes that some do by certaine turnes voyd great store of bloud by the yard, being first collected in and about the kidneyes, and that they find themselues much eased thereby.

Historie.

Marcell. Donat. lib.4.cap.29. hist. med.

I am very familiarly acquainted with one Donatus Arrigonius, a merchant of our towne, who in his iourney to the faire of Bohan, which is held three or foure times a yeare, in his iourney obserued, that he was surprised with the Iaundise. Afterwards as he was

vpon

vpon his iourney homewards to Mantua, and fast asleepe in his Inne, being accompanied with another friend, who lay in the same bed with him, vpon the sudden there issued out at his yard, of its owne accord, great store of blackish blond; in so much that his companion being all wet with the blond wakened him, being almost halfe dead; and with much ado, at length brought him home to Mantua againe; but withall quite freed from his Iaundise.

A certaine yong man, after the eating of great store of garlicke, pissed afterwards great abundance of blond; and after a little while signes of an impostume in the kidneyes might be obserued: to wit, some matter issuing forth from the same: from whence I did collect, that the sharpnesse of the humour had caused an excoriation in these parts, by meanes of the opening of some veine. Another.

I did see at Mothon a man who with a fall off a ladder filled halfe a chamber pot with the blond he pissed; who immediatly after the taking of a little Lemnian earth did recouer: the blond came without any vrine; and that, perhaps, because the contusion was not farre distant from his yard. Another.

About some nine or ten yeares ago, an Inne-keeper of Northampton, a fat and corpulent man, hauing now and then voyded some small quantitie of blond with his vrine, did, notwithstanding but little regard the same; vntill such time as he fell into a totall suppression of vrine; the paine whereof made him cast forth such pitifull cries and complaints, that his sorrowfull neighbours did much commiserate his distressed estate. His wife no lesse perplexed then amazed, at this so sudden and vnexpected accident, at his desire sent to intreat my ayde and counsell in this his so great extremitie. Some halfe an houre or lesse after the administration of a diuretick drinke inwardly, and a Cataplasme outwardly applyed to his share, he filled almost a chamber pot with bloud, some small quantitie of vrine being mingled with the same: whereupon followed immediatly ease and alleuiation of all his former annoyance. The same night, about an houre after, he sent me a little wooden dish almost halfe full of gobbets of congealed and clotted bloud, resembling the substance of the Liuer ie selfe. The next morning againe he sent me an vrinall almost full of blond voyded at the same place, no vrine to the iudgement of the eye at the first to be discerned mingled with the same I caused him bleed oftner then once, Another.

beſides other fit and conuenient remedies, as well in diet as otherwiſe; and yet this fluxe continued leſſe or more for ſome few dayes after. In the ſpace of one weeke he loſt in all aboue a gallon of bloud. For preuention I wiſhed him, beſides good diet (hard to be obſerued by people of that profeſſion) with corroboratiue and other medicines fit for that purpoſe, with ſpeciall regard to the Liuer, not to neglect Phlebotomie, at leaſt euery Spring and Fall, which he duely put in practiſe for the firſt yeere: and for any thing I could euer heare, was litle or nothing troubled after that time with this infirmitie. After this he liued at leaſt three yeares, and then dyed ſuddenly; of the cauſe whereof here to diſcourſe, were beſides my preſent purpoſe. Diuerſe others haue now and then by me bene obſerued, troubled with the like euacuation, without any great hurt or hinderance to their health; whom, to auoide prolixitie and tediouſneſſe, I here willingly paſſe by: onely one I will touch but in two words.

Another. *A little child aboue fiue yeares of age, vſed at diuerſe times to piſſe pure bloud, not keeping any certaine times or turnes. This the Gentlewoman her ſelfe the childs grandmother, dwelling not farre from the towne of Northampton told me; who did likewiſe affirme, that ſhe had not diſcerned any hurt he had ſuſtained by the ſame: yet notwithſtanding for feare of ſome future inconuenience, and after enſuing danger, was deſirous to vſe ſome meanes for preuention: which being by ſome occaſions then deferred, the child afterwards departed out of theſe quarters into another countrey, where what ſince befell him I cannot tell.*

But now let vs proceed to ſome other colours of vrines; for here I thinke hath bene found as ſmall certaintie as in the former.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of blacke vrines, and that they are not alwayes ſo dangerous as they are deemed: as alſo of blew, aſh-coloured, or leaden and greene coloured vrines, together with their ſeuerall ſignifications and vncertainties.

THe higheſt and intenſeſt of all other colours, is the blacke; the which when it preſenteth it ſelfe to the view of the eye in any vrine, it ſtriketh no ſmall feare and terror in the minds of moſt men; yea and ſometimes of thoſe of no ordinarie vnderſtanding. That this feare was not altogether without ſome ground, may be ſeene by ſome paſſages of our old father *Hippocrates*, who doth peremptorily affirme, that as well in men as in women, blacke vrines are alwayes dangerous. And of the like opinion and iudgement was once his truſtie interpreter *Galen*, confidently auouching that he neuer knew any one recouer whoſe vrine was altogether blacke; howbeit the danger was the leſſer if the reſidence onely were blacke: leſſe againe if the middle part or ſwimme, and leaſt of all if the cloud onely were of this colour. Howbeit the ſame *Galen* in another place affirmeth, *That if there be a retention of a womans monethly fluxe of melancholicke bloud, there is no cauſe of feare, if in ſuch a caſe the vrine appeare blacke to the eye.* And againe, in the ſtorie of that woman who being ſurpriſed with ſickneſſe the ſecond day after ſhe was brought to bed, the third day *ſhe voyded thinne blackiſh vrines. Galen* ſpeaketh of no further inconuenience to enſue vpon the ſame, but maketh onely mention of a certaine commotion and agitation of the humours of the body, ioyned with a a certaine conflict: and yet of all ſorts of blacke vrines this thin blacke is counted the beſt. *Blacke vrines* may be voyded both in health and alſo in ſickneſſe, eſpecially by way of criticall excretion. And firſt in health let this enſuing hiſtorie ſpeake.

Ἔτι δὲ τοῖσι μὲν ἀνδράσι καὶ τῇσι γυναιξὶ, τὰ μέλανα τῶν οὔρων κάκιστα, τοῖσι δὲ παιδίοισι τὰ ὑδατώδεα.

Hippoc. prognoſt. lib. 2. aph. 29.

Ὀλέθριον δ' ἐστὶν τῶν οὔρων τοῦτο μέλαινα τὴν ὑπόστασιν ἔχον καὶ τὸ μέλαν.

Idem in coac. ſect. 27. aph. 16.

I. de criſ. cap. 12. & alibi.

Comm. 3. in lib. 3. epid.

Comm. 3. in lib. 1. epid.

Of blacke vrines.

Hiſtorie.

Iohann. Bel. fort. comm. in lib. de vrin.

Gal. attrib. pag. 72.

I cannot well approue of the opinion of Chriſtophorus a Vega, who maintaineth that it is altogether impoſſible that any liuing in perfect health ſhould voyd a blacke vrine: his reaſon is, becauſe ſo great a

quantitie of that humour as may thus colour the vrine, can hardly be collected within the veines of an healthfull man. But howsoeuer in a laudable and healthfull constitution of body, it doth not so much abound in the veines as do the other humours, yet is it on the other side most certaine, that this humour doth abound in that temperature of body which is cold and drie, since that from thence the cold and dry constitution taketh its name. And this did I my selfe obserue in a certaine Monke of the order of the Carmes, and Spaniard by nation, of the coldest and driest constitution of body that euer I did yet know, who for the space of sixe whole yeares, during his abode here with vs, and that in perfect good health, made alwayes a blacke vrine: and being yet further demanded of vs concerning the continuance of it, did confidently affirme vnto vs, that so had he done the whole course of his life. And why not? May not a blacke and melancholicke bloud, supplying the place of the hæmorrhoides or piles, being expelled by vrine, dye the same with the aforesaid colour? As also the like excretion of vrine so colored hath bene obserued in one Tardanellus *an Italian, who did all his life time (liuing notwithstanding in perfect health) continually void such an vrine. Neither yet is it without reason, that the noysome humour is so scoured away, to the end that the state and constitution of the body, composed of, and cherished by such an humor, may be preserued sound and in perfect health.*

Another.
Guil. Adolph. Scribon. lib. de vrinar. inspect.

I did once see a Knights vrine of a very blacke colour, who notwithstanding, was not sicke at all, and much lesse in danger of death. Againe a little after. *There was also a yong scholler, who being free from any disease, voyded sometimes vrine of so blacke a colour, that whosoeuer did see it, did suppose it to be inke.*

Actuar. lib. 2. cap. 20. de iudic. vrin.

The storie of *Actuarius* his seruant, doth also confirme, that in perfect health the vrine may be died with a blacke inkie colour without any further danger, as it came to passe in this partie, whose vrine after the drinking of a medicine against melancholie, at first was of a blackish colour like vnto inke, comming afterwards to a blewish, and at last to its owne naturall colour againe.

Another.

I was my selfe very familiarly acquainted with a reuerend and graue Diuine, who liued sometime in this towne of Northampton, who did at diuers times, yet liuing in perfect health, voyde great abun-

dance

dance of blacke vrine. And yet a long time before his death, nor yet during the time of his ſickneſſe, I neuer knew him voyd any of that colour.

That this blacke vrine may prooue a criticall excretion, not in acute diſeaſes, but euen in ſuch as are not partakers of that violence; as in diſeaſes of the *ſpleene* and *kidneyes*, cannot be denied, &c. But I produce my authorities. We muſt not vnaduiſedly and without any limitation, iump with the iudgement of *Galen* in condemning of blacke vrines. For howſoeuer he did neuer perhaps ſee any ſaued after the voyding of ſuch an vrine, yet haue diuerſe other of no ſmall note and fame ſince his time ſeene and obſerued the ſame: for the which cauſe it ought not ſo much to be condemned; nay not if thou wouldeſt euen tye thine aſſertion to acute diſeaſes: yea though thou ſhouldeſt yet further ſuppoſe many other bad and dangerous ſignes to concurre with the ſame. For beſides *Rhaſes*, *Auicenna*, and *Actuarius*, *Hippocrates* himſelfe, in his epidemicall hiſtories, did obſerue, that ſome with ſuch vrines did recouer. The vrine therefore may be often of that colour without any imminent danger to the patient, and that vpon the taking of any meate, drinke, or medicine, of a blacke colour, & perhaps indued with a *diuretical* qualitie; concerning which there is a prettie ſtorie in *Actuarius*. It proueth alſo often a criticall excretion in Quartane agues, in diſeaſes of the *ſpleene*, as alſo in the ſuppreſſion of womens menſtruous fluxes, and of the Hemorrhoides or piles in both ſexes. And yet moreouer according to the minde of *Auicenna*, it cureth ſometimes feauers of long continuance, whether they take their denomination from the day or from the night. And yet further, in ſome infirmities of the kidneyes, or yet a ſtone congealed in the bladder, the vrine ſometimes preſenteth it ſelfe in the foreſaid habit and colour. And finally, it doth ſometimes preſage the happie iſſue and euent of feauers by bleeding at the noſe or ſweating. Since therefore ſometimes it is a forerunner of extreme danger, to wit, when it doth proceed from extreme heat or cold, and ſometimes againe ſecure and without any danger at all, *Rhaſes* and *Auicenna* do thus accord them. If the foreſaid vrine be voyded in a great quantitie

Blacke vrines critical in diuers diſeaſes.

Thomas a Vega comm. ad lib. 6. Gal. de loc. affect. pag. 342.

Nocturnæ vel diurnæ febres.

and thinne, ſucceeding a cleare and wateriſh vrine, as alſo if eaſe and alleuiation do follow vpon the voyding thereof, it doth preſage nothing but good: and on the contrarie, without the foreſaid circumſtances, a blacke vrine is very dangerous; and in the ſtoppage of womens monethly diſeaſe, it is an vſuall and accuſtomed, howbeit not a perpetuall and certaine ſigne. But now I will inſtance in ſome hiſtories the prooſe of theſe criticall euacuations.

Another.
Anton. Valet exercit. 40 ad Holler. de morb. intern.

I am very familiarly acquainted with a Church man, who ordinarily three or foure times a yeare complaineth of the ſwelling of his ſpleene to an exceſſiue bigneſſe, eſpecially towards the Spring and Fall: and vpon the approaching of the foreſaid diſeaſe, then doth he complaine of great griefe and paine in his ſides, his bodie becomming all ouer of a leaden colour, and in this caſe daily waxing worſe and worſe, vntill at length by voyding abundance of vrine blacke like vnto inke, and that during the ſpace of ſixe or ſeuen dayes, the foreſaid ſwelling, as alſo his great paine vaniſhing quite away, he recouered againe his wonted and accuſtomed health. It is now twelue, if not fifteene yeares ſince he was firſt acquainted with this criticall excretion by vrine, hauing before that time bene troubled with the piles or hemorrhoides, which notwithſtanding did yeeld but little matter.

Another.
Andr. Laurent. anat. lib. 1. quæſt. 38.

I haue of mine owne experience obſerued (ſaith the learned Laurentius) ſuch as haue bene troubled with the Spleene, by meanes of a plentifull euacuation by blacke vrine to haue bene cured. Now it is alſo to be obſerued, that ſuch vrines were blacke, not by generation, by reaſon that ſuch vrines in Hippocrates his Prognoſt. Predict. and Aphoriſm. are alwayes deadly. For ſuch vrines do ſhew forth and declare, either an extraordinarie great parching heate, or elſe a totall extinction or ouerthrowing of naturall heate. But theſe vrines were blacke by permixtion of a melancholicke humor, the which the Spleene did ſend forth through the kidneyes into the bladder.

Franciſc. Valer. comm. ad libr. Gal. de conſtit. art. med pag. 355

Howbeit blacke vrines be by Hippocrates condemned as deadly (ſaith Valeriola) or at leaſt very dangerous, eſpecially in acute diſeaſes; yet doth experience teach vs, that this manner of vrine may proue critical in ſome diſeaſes; as namely, in inflammations, or inueterate obſtructions of the Spleene: as I did my ſelfe obſerue in a yong youth called Iohn Ruffus, ſonne to our Apothecary Anthonie Ruffus,

Another.

who

who being once (as was ſuppoſed) readie to yeeld vp the ghoſt, by reaſon of an inflammation of the Spleene, did vpon the twentieth day, by way of a criſis, voide aboue twelue wine pints of vrine as blacke as inke, the which I haue often alſo obſerued in Quartane agues.

But now I will inſtance in ſome agues, and ſome other infirmities.

Another. *Iacob Doninet. apol. lib. 3. cap. vlt.*

Vpon a time I went to a Canon who lay ſicke of a triple Quartane ague, being troubled alſo with a ſcirrhus or hardneſſe both of his Liuer and Spleene, who neuertheleſſe did recouer of the foreſaid infirmities, and that by meanes of thicke blacke vrine, together with ſuch fit and proper remedies as are appropriated to the Spleene, exhibited and applyed both outwardly and inwardly. Sylnius hath ſeene diuers who haue had euery yeare ſuch fluxes of vrine, and that without any griefe or moleſtation whatſoeuer.

But I will inſtance in a Tertian ague, ſuch vrines being more ſeldome obſerued in this diſeaſe then in Quartanes and the like: in the which my ſelfe being the patient, I cannot much be miſtaken.

Another. Of a baſtard Tertian in my ſelfe.

After I had continued about the ſpace of two yeares in France, and liuing at that inſtant in the towne of Fontenay le compte, in the Prouince of Poictou, about the latter end of Iuly, I was ſurpriſed with a baſtard Tertian ague, which thus continuing for the ſpace of three weekes, yet without any violent accidents, I did at the firſt contemne. After the foreſaid pace, the enemie aſſaulting me more fiercely then at firſt, and that by redoubling of the former fits, being now of a ſingle Tertian become a double, I armed my ſelfe with ſuch weapons as were fit to encounter with ſo furious an aduerſarie. After the vſe of diuers fit and proper remedies for the extirpation of the foreſaid infirmitie, I voyded for the ſpace of three or foure dayes together great ſtore of thicke blackiſh vrine like vnto inke, at the firſt ſight whereof (hauing read ſomething before in Hippocrates, concerning the danger of ſuch vrines) I was ſomething afraid; but after more mature deliberation I reſted better ſatisfied. I remember I had for certaine dayes together drunke of an infuſion wherein was ſome quantitie of Sene leaues, which as it ſeemeth by the attraction of the humour of that colour did dye the vrine therewith. Vnto this criticall excretion was ſhortly after added another: to wit, a violent laske, not without the

mixture

mixture of ſome bloud, which laſted at leaſt for the ſpace of a full forthnight, and which did at length waſt away the mateer of the diſeaſe before the approching of Winter; howbeit the imbecillitie of my bodie was ſuch that I recouered not my full former ſtrength againe vntill the Spring following.

Another. *Iohann. Crato conſil. medicin. col. 446. edit. Hanou. in fol. 1612.*

I gaue vpon a time to a patient of mine (ſaith Crato*) much troubled with the blacke Iaundiſe, ſome Bezoar ſtone, and after a little while he voided great ſtore of vrine as blacke as inke; by which meanes the patient found great eaſe.*

Rhaſes *reporteth an hiſtorie of a woman that came to him, who voyded blacke vrines, and withall complained much of a paine in her loynes, and alwayes vpon the voyding of ſuch an vrine ſhe found immediatly eaſe. But after a while ſhe fell into a night feauer accompanied with ſome ſhiuering. This woman was of a melancholicke complexion, whom I perfectly cured by ſuch meanes as prouoke vrine.*

Another. *Amatus Luſitanus centar. 5. curat. 54.*

The ſonne of Angelus *borne at* Ancona (*as relateth* Amatus) *being but fiue yeares of age, ſomewhat fat of body, being, as his parents ſuppoſed, carefully looked vnto both for diet and other things called not naturall; became notwithſtanding full of hard ſcabs, accompanied with an vlcer-like matter all ouer his head and necke, and for diuerſe dayes did runne great ſtore of this putrid matter from the foreſaid ſores. But after a moneths ſpace, this child voyded abundance of thicke blacke vrine for the ſpace of three dayes together, not without ſome acrimonie and ſharpneſſe, accompanied with a paine in his yard, yet without any feauer. This child did in a very ſhort time after recouer; neither would I ſuffer any thing to be applyed to his head for curing of his ſcabs, which did very ſhortly beale of it ſelfe. Now this vrine proued to be in this child critical for the remouall of this infirmitie.*

It may then plainly appeare, how little truſt we are to repoſe in theſe vrines more then any other, either in ſickneſſe or in health; and how eaſily the Phyſitian may be deceiued, who ſhall giue too much credit thereunto. And who can tell by the ſight of ſuch a blacke vrine onely, whether it be critical as we ſay, or ſymptomaticall, denouncing danger in an acute diſeaſe? This the other circumſtances, eſpecially the ſight of the patient, (where-

(whereby thou mayest more easily consider of his strength then by the sight of a thousand vrines) must bring to thy consideration. And besides all the premisses. *Mercuriall* mentioneth out of *Rhases* and *Auicenna*, that if any annoint his bodie with the iuyce of the berries of the hearbe *Halcana*, he shall vndoubtly voyd blacke vrines. The same Author affirmeth, that blacke vrine after great trauell and exercise, doth prognosticate a conuulsion, and that a glister made of the decoction onely of high coloured red wine, hath produced a blacke vrine. And againe, out of *Rufus Ephesius*, who liued about the time of the Emperour *Traian*, that blacke vrine, voyded for a long time together in the time of health, prognosticateth the ingendring of a stone in the kidneyes. But I proceed now to some other colours of vrines, which by our Authors are all referred to the former colour, and not much also disagreeing in signification. *Mercur. lib. de vrin. cap. 6.*

Blew vrines, called commonly *veneta & cærulea*, being as it were a more remisse blacke, and not dyed with so great a quantitie of that humour, hath also diuerse significations. For being thicke withall, it signifieth that blacke choller, proceeding first from yellow choller very adust, doth colour the vrine: or else so great cold of the inward parts, that they are almost quite mortified. It signifieth moreouer, extraordinarie exercise of the bodie by running. In such as do recouer out of any disease, it is a signe of a laudable crise, especially if it come in any great quantitie: for by this meanes the adust parts are voyded foorth. In old men, if such an vrine persist long, it argueth that the naturall constitution of the bladder is altered and changed by bad and corrupt humours. In such as are subiect to the stone, it is a signe of the approching of the Stranguric. The same vrine is also sometimes obserued to be thinne, then signifying the melting of melancholy, which doth but a little colour the vrine. And sometimes also it signifieth blowes and stripes, howbeit not in any violent or excessiue manner, and in such a case it is a laudable and good signe. Of blew vrines.

As concerning greene vrines, of them our Physitians commonly make two sorts: one properly so called, and the other Of greene vrines.

called greene oylie vrines. As for the firſt, it ſignifieth according to our writers, abundance of choler aduſt, and of a maligne qualitie, and almoſt readie to be turned into blacke, being daily more and more parched and burnt vp. And commonly in the beſt ſignification it ſignifieth aduſtion of the humours, long continuance and perſeuerance of the ſame. And ſometimes cold in extreameſt degree, as was ſaid before of blacke, and then is mortall: eſpecially if leaden colour and blacke follow ſucceſſiuely at diuers times, pulſe feeble, with thirſt or ſhort breath. Sometimes againe a Quotidian ague and yellow Iaundiſe, eſpecially with an ague. And howbeit theſe vrines often proue dangerous, yet is not the caſe alwayes alike: for ſometimes this colour may be alſo ſeene in ſound & healthfull bodies. *Galen* doth willingly confeſſe the ſame. *Cholericke people* (ſaith he) *which faſt long, do oftentimes make greene and fierie coloured vrines.* And that feeding vpon certaine kinds of foode, may produce ſuch an vrine, this enſuing hiſtorie may eaſily declare.

3. *de rat. vict. acut.*

Hiſtorie. *Guil. Adolph. Scribon. de inſpect. vrin. prope finem.*

There was a certaine Phyſitian, who hauing fed on ſome nouriſhment of that colour, did afterwards voyd an vrine of the ſame colour, which he ſent to another Phyſitian, to fiſh out his opinion concerning the ſame. This other Phyſitian gaue out his verdict concerning the great danger this vrine did threaten the owner. But the other ſending him backe word againe, that vpon the feeding on ſuch and ſuch food it was no vncouth thing for him to voyd ſuch an vrine: and withall aduiſed him not to pronounce his opinion ſo peremptorily vpon the colour of the vrine onely.

Of popiniay greene, oylie vrine.

The other ſort of greene vrines is a light popiniay greene, called alſo an oylie vrine: that is, ſuch whoſe ſubſtance is clammie and thicke, as oyle or fat molten. It commonly ſignifieth colliquation, and waſting of the fat within man or woman, as proceeding from exceſſiue heate. And yet ſuch vrines, if blacke vrines went before, ſignifieth health at hand. If it come ſuddenly and in a ſhort time, it argueth the colliquation or waſting of the kidneyes only. The higher this colour is, the worſe they commonly hold it. But I will dwell no longer vpon this colour, ſince the vncertaintie thereof may be collected by that which

which hath bene ſaid alreadie.

As for aſh-coloured or leaden coloured vrines, they haue not alwayes one and the ſame ſignification more then the former. If an vrine of this colour be thicke, and greene coloured vrine went before, it ſignifieth extreame heate and burning: if pale coloured vrine went before, it doth portend extreame cold and mortification. This kind of vrine may alſo proceed from the affluxe of melancholicke humours, or elſe by reaſon of great blowes or ſtripes: and then it may prooue a good ſigne, the expulſiue power expelling ſuch reſidence towards the bottome. In feauers an vrine of this colour without any ſetling or reſidence, is a ſigne of death. But in a burning feauer it doth portend a Strangurie. The ſame cauſes which did produce blew vrines, do alſo bring foorth this colour, but that in this all things are more violent. Sometimes ſuch an vrine is a ſigne of the blacke Iaundiſe proceeding from melancholy. But then it portends health, eſpecially if it be voyded in any great quantitie and thicke in ſubſtance, by reaſon of the euacuation of ſuch thicke humours. It is then apparent that theſe colours ſignifie not alwayes one certaine thing, but ſometimes quite contrary. For the which cauſe it is no maruell if a Phyſitian who ſhould ſettle his iudgement ſolely thereupon, might eaſily be deceiued.

Of aſh-coloured, or leaden coloured vrines.

CHAP. VI.

The manifold ſignifications of white vrines, as alſo the great vncertaintie of iudgement by the ſame.

WHite vrines, as alſo all other colours, are either very thinne and cleare, or elſe thicke in ſubſtance, and accompanied often with a copious reſidence. Thinne white cleare vrines like vnto faire ſpring water, haue diuers ſignifications, as witneſſeth the learned *Rondeletius*, with whom are ioyned in iudgement the reſt of our learned Phyſitians. And

Of thin white vrines.

Rondelet. lib. de vrin. cap. 15.

first of all this vrine is sometimes seene in indifferent good health, and doth now and then signifie some cruditie of the stomach. Sometimes againe it signifieth obstructions of the Liuer, Spleene, and Kidneys, which must be discerned by other signes also: to wit, such as be proper and peculiar to each part. In old age, as also in long lingring diseases, it argueth weakenesse of the naturall faculties. Some likewise who do voyde such vrines, are from their very cradles of a weake and crasie constitution. A thinne and cleare vrine, made often, and in great abundance, doth accompanie the disease called *Diabete.* In an obscure lurking or lingring feauer, it signifieth either the Iaundise, or a resolution or dissolution of the strength. A thinne white vrine accompanied with other good signes, doth declare the decaying and decreasing of a Quotidian ague, and if it do long persist, being depriued of any smell, especially if strength be much decayed, it portendeth either death, or else the long continuance of the disease. And finally with a burning feauer and phrensie, it is a most deadly signe, as may be seene elsewhere. As concerning the ages, as they are accounted dangerous in many, so especially in little children, as may be seene in seuerall places of the workes of the famous *Hippocrates.* Wherefore we had need to consider many things before we proceed to deliuer our iudgement concerning such vrines. If therefore such an vrine were brought to the Physitian, whether would he thereby pronounce a weakenesse of the stomach, or obstruction of the Liuer, Spleene or Kidneys? And why not a phrensie in a feauer? And howsoeuer *Hippocrates* pronounceth this to be a most dangerous vrine; yet haue I my selfe often obserued the same without any danger to the party, as I doubt not but so haue many moe besides my selfe.

Their diuers significations.

Forest. obseruat. medic. tomo. 1. lib. 2. schol. ad obseruat. 25.

Θανατω δεςερα δὲ των ὄυρων τοῖσι παιδιοισι τὰ ὑδατώδεα.

Hippocrat. prognost. lib. 2. aph. 30

Historie.

About some eight or nine yeares ago, there came to me a yeoman of Northampton shire, bringing with him his vrine which well nigh filled the vrinall, being as cleare as any crystall, without any contents at all, except some few motes, such as they say are found in the vrines of women with child. And because I did see so great ods betwixt his complexion and his vrine (he being indifferent well coloured in regard of the vrine, howbeit neare siftie yeares of age) not suspecting this

vrine

vrine to be his owne, began to enquire ſome circumſtances concerning the ſame, as namely the time of continuance. At length he freely and of his owne accord confeſſed, that the vrine was his owne, and that aboue the ſpace of ſixe yeares by-paſt his vrine had not altered nor changed from that I did now ſee it. He added moreouer, that he felt neither griefe nor trouble in his bodie, as being able to go about his ordinarie employments and workes of his calling; that he was n w and then troubled with ſome wind in his ſtomach, and that he himſelfe wondered not a little at the long continuance of his vrine after this manner. I gaue him directions againſt obſtructions and crudities, with ſome things for the ſtrengthening of his ſtomach, and neuer ſince heard any more newes of him.

The like vrine haue I often obſerued in many other caſes, and will inſtance but in one: to wit, an *hyſtericall paſſion*, commonly called the mother.

Some ten yeares ago I had in cure a young maid, much moleſted with that diſeaſe which is commonly called the Mother. For foure dayes together, from twelue of the clocke at noone till night, her fits were ſo violent and tedious, and the intermiſſions ſo ſhort, that both her father and other friends tooke (as they thought) their laſt leaue of her. In her time of intermiſſion, or rather remiſſion, when ſhe was moſt ſenſible of her ſelfe, ſhe voyded almoſt a chamberpot full at a time of thinne cleare vrine, like vnto ſpring-water, without any manner of contents diſcernable to the ſharpeſt eye-ſight, and this commonly foure or fiue times in an afternoone, and that during the dayes of the foure-ſaid fits. But being afterwards freed from this infirmitie, ſhe was likewiſe freed from the aforementioned accident. Neither did I euer ſince that time know her troubled with this diſeaſe, ſaue once ſince ſhe was married, and yet was nothing in regard of the former extremitie. Another.

If any *Argus* had bene there with his hundreth eyes, or yet the ſharpe ſighted *Lynceus* himſelfe, where ſuch vrines had bene brought in two ſeuerall vrinals (I meane the mans laſt mentioned, and this womans) they had neuer bene able to diſcerne any difference betwixt theſe two vrines: much leſſe then the ignorant Empiricke, the peticoate or woman-phyſitian, or the cunningeſt piſſe-prophet among them all: and if thou wilt, put in

maſter Parſon-practiſer to make better weight. And if any had brought ſuch an vrine, ſo often, in ſo great quantity, to any Phyſitian, was there any reaſon why he ſhould not rather haue coniectured a *Diabete*, or *piſſing euill*, then any other infirmitie? And this I thinke may ſuffice to prooue the vncertaintie of iudgement by thinne white vrines: now ſomething of thicke white vrines.

Of thicke white vrines.

Hippocrates, in the late alledged place, doth include very thicke vrines, of whatſoeuer colour they be, within the ſame degree of danger. And *Galen* himſelfe ſeemeth to ſecond this opinion, auerring that the thicker an vrine is, the more danger hath he moſt commonly obſerued in the ſame. *Rondeletius* affirmeth, that white vrines which are not tranſparent, but thicke almoſt like vnto milke, do ſignifie abundance of phlegme, and ſecondarily wormes, the falling-ſickneſſe, head-ach, palſie, conuulſions, great coldneſſe of the naturall parts: and finally, all manner of diſeaſes proceeding from phlegme. If ſuch an vrine then were offered to thy view and conſideration, good maſter vrine-monger, for which of theſe diſeaſes wouldeſt thou giue out ſentence? There being many moe phlegmaticke diſeaſes beſides the laſt rehearſed; and many of them proceeding from other cauſes, muſt by conſequent be accompanied with other vrines: yea and in the ſame cauſe the vrine may by diuers meanes not be the ſame. And theſe thicke vrines ſometimes accompanied with a copious reſidence, and ſometimes againe without the ſame. I will now proceed to ſome inſtances of both, where it ſhall appeare that ſometimes ſome ſuch vrines are not ſo dangerous as they are deemed.

Hiſtorie. *Nichol. Florent. ſerm. 3. tract. 10. cap. 21.*

I did ſee in the Caſtle of Itrum in the Countie of Sundoz, a young man about thirtie yeares of age, who did euery day make an vrine in great abundance, wherein did ſettle a white reſidence, like vnto curdled milke, filling the vrinall halfe full, howbeit aboue the ſame did ſwim a ſmall quantitie of whitiſh vrine like vnto whey. This young man notwithſtanding felt no inconuenience by the ſame, but ſtill enioyed his perfect health.

But a woman voyding the like vrine, yet was not bleſſed with ſo great a benefit, which notwithſtanding for the ſtrangeneſſe

neſſe I thought good here to mention.

In the yeare (as I remember) 1613. a woman of middle age, dwelling in the South ſuburbe of Northampton, commonly called Cottonend, ſent me an vrine, if ſo it might be called, which was nothing elſe, as one would haue iudged by the eye, but thicke curdled milke, which did very neare fill the vrinall, onely on the top of it did ſwim a little liquor like vnto white poſſet drinke, being not halfe an inch thicke aboue the foreſaid contents. And howbeit I did twice or thrice ſee her vrine afterwards, yet could I neuer againe ſee theſe curdled contents, it being onely like the aforeſaid white poſſet drinke, howbeit ſhe had ſometimes before voyded ſuch an vrine, as I was informed. She died about two moneths after: and as it ſeemeth, of a conſumption and waſting of the kidneyes and other vrinary paſſages, as by ſome ſignes did appeare. And what if the ſpermaticall parts did participate with the former? The woman had lyen long languiſhing, neither was I euer called to ſee her, and for any thing I know, had few or no meanes adminiſtred vnto her, being but of poore and meane eſtate. Another.

A thicke and milkie vrine hath alſo by others bene obſerued in the exulceration of the kidneys, namely in a certaine Polonian in the Hoſpitall of the holy Ghoſt, the which (ſaith the Author) I often beheld. There are yet other white vrines, the which howſoeuer they are to the eye ſomewhat tranſparent, ſome more and ſome leſſe, ſome of them being of a more bright & ſhining colour, drawing neare to the color of molten glaſſe, and ſome againe more darke, and not ſo tranſparent a colour, yet may they all moſt iuſtly be reckoned among the number of thicke white vrines, and that in regard of their tough and ſlimie ſubſtance, which may eaſily be both felt and ſeene to be ſuch. This ſort of vrine doth often argue great ſtore of crudities, and tough phlegmaticke matter, with ſuch diſeaſes as are engendred of the ſame: but moſt commonly diſeaſes of the bladder, as namely the Strangurie or the Stone, howſoeuer it cometh ſometimes otherwiſe to paſſe. *A Petro Sphondrio medico referente Schenck. lib. 3 obſeruat. medicin. lib de vrin.*

I was theſe yeares by paſt (ſaith *Schenckius*) *familiarly acquainted with a certaine Noble man, now dead, whoſe name was* Vdalrichus, *and brother to* George *maſter of the order of the Knights of* Another. *Iohann. Schenck. ibidem.*

Germany,

Germanie, called Ioannitæ, *being deſcended of the noble familie of* Hohenheimes, *ſurnamed* Bombeſt, *who without any hinderance to his health, did oftentimes, yea during the greateſt part of his life time, voyd a thicke muddie vrine, and ſo tough and ropie, that any might haue drawne it an ell long, as if it had bene ſome glue or birdlime. He neuer in his life was troubled with the ſtone, and himſelfe ſhewed me this vrine, offering the ſame to my triall.*

Another. *Another voyded by vrine a certaine matter like vnto molten pearles, being of a fine bright colour, of whom* Hollerius *maketh mention, the ſame partie againe voyding a matter of thicker ſubſtance much like vnto the white of an egge boyled.*

Holler. inter varas obſeruat. num. 2.

Another. The ſame Author maketh mention in another place of another, who voyded by vrine, *not without great paine and torment, little peeces of phlegme, round like little bullets, cleare like vnto cryſtall, cleare glaſſe or fine gellie.*

Idem ſchol. ad cap. 30 lib. 1. de morb. intern.

Another. *An ancient Gentleman and acquaintance of mine dwelling in London, being at leaſt threeſcore and ten yeares of age, at that time* 1611. *had for a long time voyded great ſtore of ſuch tough phlegmaticke matter, moſt like vnto birdlime or gellie, and on the top of the ſame ſome vrine was to be ſeene of a darke colour, not vnlike to transparent horne. His paine was exceeding great, prouoking him almoſt euery minute of an houre to this vntimely excretion of his vrine. The counſels of the beſt Phyſitians were not wanting, ſome being of opinion it was a ſtone in the bladder, others iudging otherwiſe. My opinion being demanded, I told him I was not of their opinion, who held that there was a ſtone in the bladder, moued hereunto by ſome probable coniectures. But ſeeing him much macerated and weakened by much Phyſicke, exhibited both by the learned Phyſitian, and by the ignorant Empiricke alſo, my aduice was, that he ſhould abſtaine from all manner of laxatiue medicines, except it were now and then ſome gentle gliſter or lenitiue to procure the benefit of nature. I appointed him alſo fit and conuenient diet: and all his Phyſicke was nothing ſaue ſome certaine Emulſions, as alſo ſome Iuleps compoſed of ſome ſyrupes and diſtilled waters, moſt proper and conuenient for his diſeaſe, and that not for a weeke or a moneth, but for three or foure moneths together. After two moneths were paſt he found ſenſible eaſe and alleuiation, but yet much more the next Spring, this being towards the beginning*

beginning of Winter: and hath ſince that time ſcarce euer complained at all of this ſo tedious and tormenting infirmitie. And thus laſt Spring his ſtrength ſpent, and the oyle in the lampe failing, being full of dayes, payed that debt which admitteth no baile nor ſuretiſhip. This then may appeare that the vrine here could giue vs no aſſured knowledge of the certaintie of the diſeaſe, whether the Stone or ſtrangurie. And thus the vncertaintie of this colour, as well as of the reſt, cannot be concealed from the iudicious and vnderſtanding Reader: whoſe patience I muſt yet intreat to giue eare to ſome things yet to be ſaid concerning the contents of vrine: concerning the which, howbeit here and there, and namely in this laſt colour, ſomething hath bene ſaid, yet was not this my principall purpoſe and intent; but is as it were thruſt in by head and ſhoulders. Now ſhall ſomething be ſaid of ſet purpoſe, whereas I will forbeare to repeate any thing which hath bene ſaid alreadie.

CHAP. VII.

Of the circle or garland, ſpume and froth, bubbles, ſmoke or vapor, and fat in the ouermoſt region of the vrine, and what certaintie from thence can be collected.

THeſe contents are moſt cõmonly diſtinguiſhed according to the three regions of the vrine. The ouermoſt vrine, as it claimeth the firſt place in the vrinall, ſo ſhall it haue here the prehemi-nence aboue the other two. Now as concerning the circle, ringor garland, it hath bene well obſerued by ſome of our late writers, that neither *Hippocrates* nor yet *Galen* euer made any mention of them, as being in their iudgements a thing not worth the conſideration. *Rondeletius* maketh *Auicenna* and *Iſaac* Arabian Phyſitians, the firſt founders thereof: howbeit (ſaith he) ſome do attribute the firſt inuention of it to the Vniuerſitie of *Salerna*, either perhaps, becauſe ſince *Actuarius* his time they had tried ſome concluſions by the ſame, or

Of the circle, ring or garland.

Not mentioned by the ancients.

Lib de vrin. cap. 21. de circulo.

The originall of it.

elſe did repoſe much truſt and confidence in this circle or
It is twofold. crowne. Two ſorts of theſe circles or garlands find we mentioned by *Actuarius*, which notwithſtanding few authors that I haue read do remember. The firſt is that commonly ſo called, being nothing elſe but a certaine *circle or round line in the ouermoſt part of the vrine, enuironing it round about like a ring*; and is ſo called by reaſon of the roundneſſe of the vrinall, the like whereof may be likewiſe ſeene in any other liquor. The other
Leo Roganus de differ. vrin. lib. 1. cap. vlt. circles or garlands are no ſuch round rings or circles as haue bene mentioned, but onely ſome ouermoſt parts of the vrine which ſwimme in the liquor of the ſame, and for the ſame reaſon, of the roundneſſe of the vrinall, called *crownes or garlands*. Of the former of the two do our Phyſitians moſt commonly make mention, and many things do many men prognoſticate
Poſteriores eiuſdem (coronæ) inditia ſubiecerunt veteribus non vſitata, & in quibus iuſtæ ſæpe cauſæ deſiderantur: verum vt ſcenæ inſeruiamus eadem iudicia ſubdere placet. by the ſame, which neuertheleſſe ſome of their chiefe ringleaders and vpholders do in a manner confeſſe to be but a nouelty, not practiſed by the learned ancient Phyſitians: and yet leſt they ſhould ſeeme to controll the inueterate and common receiued cuſtome, they muſt needs ſay ſomething as well as their neighbours. Hence haue we the proportion betwixt the regions of the bodie of man, and the regions of the vrine violently thruſt vpon vs; and as they will haue the other parts of the vrine anſwerable to the reſt of the parts of the body; ſo muſt the crowne or garland anſwer proportionably to the head, or ſome
Villich. de probat vrin. part. 4. cap. 39. part of it at leaſt. And not with this content, they aſcribe ſeueral colours of theſe circles, not to ſeuerall humours onely, but to ſeuerall parts of the head alſo; ſometimes to the right, ſometimes to the left: and againe ſometimes to the hinder part, and ſometimes to the fore part; diuing ſometimes into the verie ventricles or inward concauities thereof. And yet to diſcerne theſe circles or garlands aright, a ſharpe and very quicke ſight is very requiſite. Moreouer, may not thine owne ſight, together with the qualitie or quantitie of the light, the diuers manners of ſituation of the vrinall, one or all of theſe, eaſily alter the colour of this thy circle, making it appeare ſometimes of one, ſometimes of another colour? Beſides, theſe circles or garlands are ſuppoſed to be ſeene in ſuch vrines onely as are not of one

colour,

colour, and the ouermoſt part thinner then the other. On the ſeuerall ſignifications of the ſuppoſed ſeuerall colours thereof, with their proportions to the humours of the head, if I ſhould particularly inſiſt, and confute them, as ſome might perhaps expect, I thinke it would prooue but a needleſſe and ſuperfluous labour, the thing being ſo idle in it ſelfe, and of ſo ſmall account. The learned *Rondeletius*, I am ſure, made but ſmall account of them, and where he mentions them, whatſoeuer he ſaith is but the relation of the opinions of others, moſt of which he doth afterwards confute. His manner of ſpeech intimateth no leſſe vnto vs in theſe words following.

Loco proximè citato.

Wherefore we ſhall pronounce that a red circle (if it ſignifie any thing at all) doth ſignifie abundance of bloud in the whole head, &c. Another learned author lately mentioned, would alſo willingly haue them baniſhed out of all the Hippocraticall commonwealth, in theſe words following: *But perhaps in vaine do I labour to roote out this ſo inueterate and inbred opinion (meaning concerning froth, ſpume and bubbles) out of the minds of our ordinarie Phyſitians. The like may I ſay concerning the crownes or garlands in vrines, the opinion whereof hath now almoſt ſo deeply poſſeſſed euery mans mind. It is moſt certaine that Actuarius himſelfe neuer did prognoſticate any ſuch thing by this circle or line compaſſing round about the ouermoſt part of the vrine, hauing onely brought it in, to the end he might prognoſticate by the bubbles when as they do appeare in it. And who is ſo blind, that doth not ſee how ridiculous a thing it is to prognoſticate by a certaine circle or roundring, which may be as well obſerued in any other round veſſell filled with any liquor, as in an vrinall? As concerning that crowne or garland which is the ſuperficies or ouermoſt part of the vrine, which Actuarius ſeemeth to haue borrowed from* Hippocrates, *we haue by the authoritie of* Galen, *alreadie reiected. Wherefore in my opinion theſe crownes and garlands ſhall be baniſhed farre from vrines.* So farre our author. It is not alſo vnlikely, that if they had bene of ſuch vſe and neceſſitie, but *Hirpocrates* or *Galen* would haue mentioned them, together with their ſeuerall vſes in Phyſicke, they both being ſo curious in ſearching out the ſeuerall ſignifications of this ſigne. If any will yet obiect, that our moderne Phyſitians haue added many

Idem Roganus de prouid. ex vrinis lib. 3. cap. 8.

Idem lib. 2. de cauſ. vrin. cap. 9.

things to former inuentions; I could reply, it is true indeed, and might well come to paſſe in ſuch things as neuer did preſent themſelues to their ſenſes, or elſe in ſuch things whereof they had no experimentall knowledge: but I ſuppoſe they were as eagle eyed in *Aſia* and other parts, and could ſee as farre into a milſtone as any of our late *Europæan* Phyſitians. And this ſhall now ſuffice concerning *circles* or *garlands*, we now proceed to the reſt.

Of bubbles, ſpume or froth.

Bubbles, ſpume, or froth, are all accounted to proceed from one and the ſame cauſe, differing in ſome circumſtances onely. Now if we ſhall narrowly obſerue and marke what can be ſaid of them, we ſhall find no leſſe vncertaintie in the predictions by them, then in the former. *Actuarius* (ſaith our aboue named author) maketh mention of many things concerning this matter which neither *Galen* nor *Hippocrates* haue obſerued, and that in my opinion (ſaith he) becauſe they were not worth the obſerning. And againe a little after: *Such things as* Actuarius *hath ſet downe concerning the ſpumes and bubbles, are nothing to be regarded. For who ſeeth not, that as well the ſpume as the bubbles ſtay longer in the crowne or garland of the vrine, and in the middle part of the ſuperficies or ouermoſt part they are ſooner diſſolued. For the caſe is not here alike as in the garland, where the ſolid body of the vrinall is an occaſion that they ſticke longer and more firmely to the ſame. And this not in vrine onely, but in any other liquor in like manner may eaſily be obſerued, to wit, that ſuch froth and bubbles do longer perſiſt in the circle ioyning to the veſſell then in the reſt of the ouermoſt part of the ſame, &c.* This foundation then being rotten, the reſt of the building muſt needs fall to the ground. They tell vs in the firſt place that bubbles which ſtand round about ouer the garland onely, and continue without parting, if they be of the ſame colour the vrine is of, they declare that there is great paine in all the parts of the head. But if they occupie onely the one halfe of the garland, then is that paine in one halfe of the head. But I aſſure thee, ſuch bubbles may be ſeene, and thou not able to diſcerne whether the wind be in the head or taile. And beſides thou mayeſt ſometimes finde a good fellow who could quickly fill a baggepipe with his bum, and yet in his vrine ſee neither

Idem lib. 2. de cauſ. vrin. cap. 9.

neither bubble nor any other ſuch babble. But concerning the vncertaintie of theſe things, ſomething hath bene ſaid alreadie in another place, whereas mention was made of the regions of the vrine anſwering to the parts of mans body, which was proued moſt falſe. It is granted, that ſometimes theſe bubbles do not appeare at the firſt in the beginning of the diſeaſe, howbeit after a while they begin to ſhew themſelues: and then is it an argument that nature waxeth ſtrong to concoct and ouercome the bad humours. In feauers therefore ſuch do ſignifie the declining or decaying of the ſame. But if they haue bene from the beginning ſtill ſo continuing, then is the danger greater, howbeit better with a thicke then with a thinne vrine. Now put the caſe that in an vrine brought to thee from afarre thou mighteſt diſcerne ſome ſuch bubble or froth, yet how ſhalt thou be able to diſcerne whether any were in the vrine at the beginning of the diſeaſe, or no? The meſſenger for the moſt part can tell thee no more then the ground he goeth on: and it may be, that neither the patient nor any about him are able to obſerue ſuch nice curioſities, as often not obſeruing matters of greater moment. But put yet the caſe thou couldſt diſcerne ſome headach by the aforeſaid contents, how ſhalt thou euer be able to diſcerne whether it come, as we ſay, *per ſympathiam*, by conſent from the neather parts (which is moſt common) or *per idiopathiam:* that is, be primarily ſeated in the head? And if thou knoweſt not this, thy knowledge is to ſmall purpoſe, the cure differing according to the ſeuerall cauſes. Of this the patient will giue thee better ſatisfaction then a thouſand vrines. *If bubbles do appeare in the vrine (ſaith* Reuſner*) together with the ſignes of defluxion or diſtillation of humours, eſpecially if a feauer be there-with conioyned, they do portend a Pleureſie, as alſo the Gout: and great ſtore of ſpume or froth appearing in the vrine without the ſhaking of it, beſides wind in generall, it doth preſage that the wind collicke threatneth ſuch a partie.* The ſame *Reuſner* affirmeth, that *Rhaſes* writeth, that *round bubbles do prognoſticate bleeding at the noſe; and that ſuch as be of a colour yellow like ſaffron with a little whiteneſſe, do portend ſome infirmitie of the Lungs.* But I beleeue he were a cunning Phyſitian, that could tell or name the diſeaſe by

See before in the beginning.

Schol. in cap. 30. part. 4. Iodoci Willich. de probat vrinar.

Comment.3.libri prorrh. the vrine onely. Againe theſe frothie vrines according to *Galen*, do ſignifie a certaine melting or waſting away of the bodie, or an vnequall perturbation of the ſame by reaſon of ſome windineſſe: the firſt of theſe being dangerous, but not ſo the other, but rather prognoſticating the long continuance of the diſeaſe. Such frothie vrines with ſome bubbles are to be ſeene in feuers proceeding from the abundance of crude or raw humours. And not ſo onely, but in the infirmities of the kidneyes alſo; *Hippocrates* in his *Aphoriſmes* affirming, that ſuch vrines do both ſignifie infirmities of the kidneyes, and the long continuance of the diſeaſe. But from the froth we come to the ſmoke or vapor in the vrine, of the which an *Italian Phyſitian* maketh mention; and is forced to be beholden to the *Arabians* for the ſame.

Aph.34.ſect.7.

Sauonarola de vrin.cap.3 rubr. 17.

Of ſmoke or vapour in the vrine.

Smoke or vapor (ſaith he) is ſometimes to be ſeene in the vrine, and cannot be by euery one conceiued. It is engendred, ſometimes of a thicke aduſt matter; and then with the continuance of ſtrength ſignifieth the long continuance of the diſeaſe: ſometimes of an hote aduſt matter, and with the decaying of ſtrength prognoſticateth death: ſometimes alſo of raw phlegme ſomewhat aduſt, and ſignifieth the prolonging of the diſeaſe. And if it continue all the time of the diſeaſe, it portendeth death, or raw phlegme; which may be diſcerned from matter by the ſtinking ſmell. But becauſe our ſight is not ſo ſharpe in this Iland, we will leaue theſe ſmokie vrines to the ſharpe ſighted *Italians* and *Arabians*. But if any ſuch ſmokie ſtuffe be found in any *Engliſh* vrines, it muſt needs be beſt obſerued in our cõmon Tobacconiſts, whoſe vrines it is a maruell that they are not wholly conuerted into ſmoke. But of this frothie and ſmokie ſtuffe ſufficient, this being likewiſe ſo idle an opinion, that of its owne accord it vaniſheth away into ſmoke: howbeit I thought good to acquaint the Reader with all the hid myſterie of the impoſture, and abuſes concerning vrines. But now ſomething concerning the fat ſwimming on the top of vrines.

Of fat ſwimmingon the top of vrines.

Such vrines haue this fat ſwimming on the top, ſometimes in a greater, and ſometimes in a ſmaller quantitie: and ſometimes againe like oyle, and ſometimes alſo couering all the ouermoſt part of the vrine, like a ſpiders web. Theſe fat vrines alſo ſignifie ſometimes a waſting of the whole bodie, if there be

a feauer ioyned with the ſame; or of the kidneyes onely, if without it. This feauer is ſometimes very ſpeedy and ſwift in operation, waſting ſuddenly not the fat onely, but the ſolid ſubſtance of the body alſo; called therefore by our Phyſitians, *Febris colliquans*; and ſuch are often *Peſtilentiall* feauers. It is againe ſometimes an *Hecticke*, which endeth in a *Maraſme*, vnleſſe it be firſt preuented. But how ſhall one be able by the bare ſight of the vrine onely, to diſcerne all theſe ſeuerall circumſtances and differences? But this is yet worth the obſeruing (ſaith *Roganus*) that when as theſe waſting or conſuming feauers haue welnigh waſted away the whole bodie, then are no more ſuch waſting excretions, which he calleth *ſyntectica excrementa*, either fat vrines or fæcall excrements to be ſeene. For the fleſhie parts being hardned and dried vp, that which melteth and waſteth away falleth now no more into the guts or the paſſages of the vrine, but paſſeth away like a vapour. This *Galen* ſetteth downe by a very prettie and pertinent compariſon, taken from fleſh broyled on a gridiron. Now if any one ſhould conceiue ſome better hope by reaſon that this fat matter did no more appeare, ſhould he not miſſe the marke, the caſe being now farre more dangerous then before? The words of *Scribonius* make not a little to cleare this point in hand. *By theſe fat vrines (ſaith he) ſome do teach vs that we may eaſily diſcerne and know all the kinds of a feauer Hecticke, by reaſon it ſignifieth a waſting and melting of the parts of the bodie. But whatſoeuer reaſon we render of the ſame, Galen notwithſtanding in expreſſe words affirmeth, that the vrine of ſuch as are ſurpriſed with a feauer Hecticke hath no certaine ſignification. Experience alſo doth teach vs, that ſome being of a cholericke conſtitution of body, as alſo ſuch as haue eaten fat meates, or haue fat kidneyes, vſe often to make fat vrines. What reaſon is there then to pronounce either a feauer Hecticke, or yet any waſting or conſumption thereby? This is not erroneous onely, but full of temeritie alſo. The truth of this aſſertion may alſo in this more plainly appeare, that many haue dyed of ſuch conſumption and waſting, who neuer, notwithſtanding had any fat ſwimme on their vrines. Sometimes it hath bene alſo obſerued, that the veſſell wherein the vrine hath bene carryed to the Phyſitian, hath before contained either oyle or ſome other fat*

Gal. Comm. 3. in lib. 3. epid.

De prouid. ex vrinis lib. 3. cap. 6.

Lib. 1. meth. med. cap. vlt.

Guil. Adolph. Scrib. de inſpect. vrinar. prope finem.

3. de præſagit. ex pulſ.

fat matter, which hath by this meanes bene communicated to the vrine. It is therefore the Physitians part diligently to enquire concerning all the circumstances of the disease, and not by the inspection of the vrine onely peremptorily to pronounce any thing. Thus farre our author. Many of my friends and patients haue voyded vrines with this fat like a spiders web floting on the top for diuerse yeares together and yet were neuer subiect to any consumption or wasting, either in the whole bodie or their kidneyes. And how easily one may be deceiued in these fat vrines, may by this which followeth appeare.

Historie. *It is not yet full three yeares since I had vnder my cure in Northampton towne a countrey woman diseased of that infirmitie which we call* Lienteria, *or the fluxe of the stomacke, whom one day visiting, and viewing her vrine, I perceiued some fat like vnto some drops of oyle swimme on the top of it, which was againe the next day after to be seene after the same manner: she then seeing me narrowly view the same told me that the vrine was vnaduisedly made both the dayes in a vessell wherein some oyle had before bene contained.* What then if such an vrine had bene brought out of the countrey, either to my selfe, or yet to any other Physitian, without any further information? But we proceed now to the rest.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the cloud, swimme or sublimation, together with diuerse sorts of grounds or residences, and the vncertaintie of their significations.

All vrines are not accompanied with contents.

IN the first place we are to obserue, that all vrines are not accompanied with contents, but many depriued of them; which may proceed from diuerse causes. As namely, in case of crudities, and the concoction being good, yet may some obstruction hinder any contents to passe. The like may be by fasting procured, and want of food, which may also make the vrine of an higher colour. The inflammation of any part of the bodie,

And may proceed from diuers causes.

bodie, by drawing of the humours thither, may produce the like effect. In lasks also or fluxes of the bellie, as the vrine shall be the lesser, so shall the contents be few or none at all. Some certaine constitutions also gather no setlings in their vrines: and such as are in present health, and eate much, haue a more copious residence, and in Winter it doth more abound then in Sommer. Laborious and very painfull people may also haue little or no contents at all in their vrines. The time of the sickneſſe in which this cometh to passe, is also narrowly to be obserued: for in the beginning and increase of acute diseases, then this want of contents argueth great defect of naturall strength and vigour. In the declining of the disease it is not a messenger of so bad newes, yea although it were in the vigour and strength of it. And moreouer that many diseases are brought to a happie and expected issue without any contents at all, is no vncouth thing. What certaintie then can be collected, either by the presence or yet by the absence of the contents? Now howbeit heretofore some contents on the top of the vrine haue bene mentioned, yet are these last mentioned, most commonly and constantly to be seene ordinarily in vrines; and therefore are more properly called contents, and so to be vnderstood by that name. Now all these three, cloud, swimme, and grounds, haue one and the same materiall cause, and their generation is also alike, differing onely in place and situation, according to the weight of the matter and the concoction of the disease. When the disease is yet crude and not concocted, yet in some forwardneſſe thereunto, then appeareth that which is commonly called a cloud, for the proportion and analogie it seemeth to haue with the clouds of the aire. When the disease is yet in a better forwardneſſe, then is to be seene in the vrine, that which is commonly called the swim or sublimation, hanging as it were betwixt the ouermost and neathermost region of the vrine. But when nature hath now gotten the vpper hand of the disease, then doth this which we call ground, settle to the bottome of the vrinall. My purpose is not here to enter into a large discourse concerning the engendring of this substance, and farre lesse yet the controuersies about the same, which I leaue

The cloud.

The swimme.

The ground.

to be diſcuſſed in the ſchooles, my intent here being onely to diſcouer the vncertaintie of iudgement which theſe contents do affoord vs. Now when thou ſeeſt the cloud, ſwim, or reſidence, what canſt thou pronounce but ſome generall and indefinite verdict concerning the cruditie or concoction of the diſeaſe? but what this thy diſeaſe is, thy vrine will neuer reueale vnto thee, nor any of the reſt of the ſignes and circumſtances to be obſerued in diſeaſes. And howſoeuer the materiall cauſe of all theſe three be one and the ſame, differing onely in circumſtances, yet may ſometimes the one be without the other.

Loco proxime citato. *Wherſoeuer there is a ſwim* (ſaith Scribonius) *there is alſo a ground or reſidence, which may alſo be vnderſtood of a cloud: howbeit the ground may be without the former: to wit, if it do not containe ſuch a flatuous matter as raiſeth the ſame vp, according to the teſtimonie of* Galen. *Moreouer, the beſt and moſt healthfull vrine is accounted ſuch as hath no ſuch cloud nor ſwim in it, as witneſſeth the ſame* Galen. *And moreouer, if they be preſent, the iudgement by them is yet vncertaine. For who can tell whether this cometh to paſſe by way of criſis or otherwiſe, vnleſſe he weigh in the ballance diuers other circumſtances, according to the which criticall dayes are accuſtomed to be tried. And beſides the premiſſes, all vrines do not ſuddenly ſettle, and they aſſigne vs ſeuerall times for the vrine to ſettle in: ſome aſſigne vs halfe an houre, ſome the ſixt part of an houre, &c. But better it were when they are ſetled, then to giue out our iudgement of them. For I haue often let vrines ſtand by me, and could ſee no ſetling till the next day. Now what couldeſt thou haue iudged of ſuch an vrine the firſt day, eſpecially if the meſſenger, according to the common cuſtome, had hyed him home? What couldeſt thou haue ſaid concerning the ſame? And yet is this a caſe which cometh not ſeldome to paſſe. Moreouer, theſe contents do ſometimes ſuddenly vaniſh away, and that after an houre or two after the voyding of the vrine.*

2. Prorrh. 1. & 2. in 6. epid. 37.

Seuerall times to be aſſigned for the ſetling of vrine.

Et ex his proinde vniuerſis optime facillimeq; intelligi poſſe opinor, quantus fucus, quanta deceptio, quanta denique

It may then plainly, by the premiſſes, appeare (ſaith the ſame Author) *what counterfetting iuggling and deceit they vſe, and how wicked their practiſe is, who without any other coindicant ſignes, do by the vrines onely giue out ſentence concerning the infirmities of the bodie of man, their cauſes and beginning, their ſubiects, adiuncts, &c.* Now ſomething concerning the ſeuerall ſorts of grounds

or

or contents in the vrine, muſt likewiſe be ſaid, that the errours and impoſtures in this point, as well as in other parts of the vrine, may be layd open to the capacitie of the moſt ignorant.

malignitas, ſit omnium illorum qui abſque alijs coiudicantibus vllis nude & ſimpliciter ex allata ſibi vrina aliquas corporis male affecti cauſas & originem, ſubiecta, adiuncta & ſic deinceps, vel exploratiſſime ſe cognoſcere poſſe autumant. Idem. Seribon. ibid.

As in the colours, therefore ſo in the contents, we will begin with the beſt of all others. That then is accounted the beſt ſediment, ſetling, or ground, which is white, duly knit and ſtable, and that continually all the time of the ſickneſſe: and that which declineth from the foreſaid laudable conditions, is accounted worſe, and that ſo much the more as it doth decline from them. It is generally agreed vpon among Phyſitians, that great ſtore of yellow grounds argueth great ſtore of yellow choler in the bodie; and the lighter coloured it be, it argueth the leſſe, the higher coloured the greater exceſſe. Now beſides that thou canſt not tell what particular diſeaſe proceeding from choler (there being diuers) it may ſignifie, as whether an Ague, or ſome other diſeaſe: and againe, if an Ague, of what ſort or kind, continuall or intermittent: ſo much leſſe art thou able to tell the time of it, which notwithſtanding maketh not a little to informe thy iudgement concerning the vrine. For if at the firſt there be either ſmall quantitie of choler, or yet none at all, and then it after increaſe abundantly, which is knowne by changing from a white thin to a ſaffron coloured ground) it is a ſigne and token that nature doth vnburden it ſelfe of this heauie ballaſt of choler, and ſo conſequently that health is like ſhortly to enſue. But if after a ſaffron colour it change to a white, it is a bad ſigne, eſpecially without ſignes of concoction: for the which cauſe it will be requiſite that thou obſerue the ſeuerall alterations of the vrine, and then be well acquainted with the ſtate and nature of the diſeaſe of the patient. The like may be ſaid of red reſidence, the which in the beginning of diſeaſes doth not portend any good, and that by reaſon it argueth great ſtore of cruditie, which hindereth the concoction of the bloud; and ſuch are commonly ſeene in baſtard Tertian & Quotidian Agues. But yet ſuch Feuers as are incident to Plethoricall and Carechymicall conſtitutions, oppreſſed with abundance of bloud and bad humors, if they attaine to their expected iſſue, muſt needs be accompanied with ſuch or the like reſidence.

Of yellow contents or grounds

Red reſidence.

The bare inſpection of the vrine onely will neuer acquaint thee with the particular. Sometimes both the afore-mentioned contents are to be ſeene in one and the ſame vrine, which is ſometimes deadly, and ſometimes againe proueth a fore-runner of ſafetie and ſecuritie: I will inſtance in two examples of mine owne experience, to make the truth of this appeare.

Hiſtorie. *About ſome three yeares ago, or a little aboue, a young Gentleman in the countrey, to mine owne knowledge, voyded ſuch an vrine for a quarter of a yeare together, and by appearance had ſo continued long before my ſight of the ſame: and yet notwithſtanding all the euacuations were vſed, it continued ſo more or leſſe vntill his dying day. His diſeaſe was a Dropſie, and with the ſame was ioyned the yellow laundiſe, which did outwardly ſhew it ſelfe to the view of the eye. His Liuer hote, and the whole conſtitution of his bodie participating of the ſame diſtemper.*

Another. *But in the yeare 1613. a woman of Northampton of good account, being with child, voyded an vrine with the like reſidence, and that for as long a time at leaſt, and yet did their diſeaſes farre differ. For beſides her being with a liue child (for vntill that time was not my counſell craued) ſhe was for a many weekes together neuer free from a Tertian, Quotidian, or both agues conioyned: the which were accompanied with a continuall cough, proceeding from a thinne ſalt rheume, with ſpitting of bloud, reaching and caſting, as alſo a great laske, all which accidents, or the moſt of them, did not forſake her till neare the time of her deliuerie. Phlebotomie for diuerſe conſiderations I durſt not then attempt. Other euacuations, both vpwards and downewards, came in greater abundance then was wiſhed. It was now deepely imprinted, not in her owne onely, but in the conceits of her neighbours and others alſo of good vnderſtanding, that (in regard of her ſpitting of bloud) ſhe was now farre ſpent in an irrecouerable conſumption. Vpon the relation of others I inclined to the ſame opinion. But at my firſt ſight of her, together with the ſight of the bloud ſhe ſpat vp, I changed my opinion. And ſo, God adding his bleſſing to the meanes ſhe vſed by my directions, ſhe brought foorth at the time appointed, a liue manchild, which neuertheleſſe liued not aboue the ſpace of a moneth. The mother two or three dayes after her deliuerie was ſurpriſed with the Meaſels, and afterwards recouered her health againe,*

gaine, the which at this preſent day ſhe yet enioyeth.

Here was no Dropſie at all, nor yet could I euer perceiue any ſigne of a hote Liuer, and the matter of the Iaundiſe was voyded both by ſtoole and vrine. It may then plainly appeare, how farre the diſeaſes may ſometimes differ, the reſidence being ſtill alike in two ſeuerall bodies, ſexes, &c.

As concerning bloudy reſidence, as was before ſaid of bloudy vrine, it may come either of abundance of bloud in a plethoricall body, or elſe by weakneſſe of the retentiue power, and of the Liuer; the which rightly to diſcerne, wee muſt be acquainted with diuers other circumſtances, which the vrine can neuer make knowen. It hath beene likewiſe already related, that ſometimes great quantitie of bloud it ſelfe hath beene voyded without any danger: and ſometimes againe after the voyding of a very ſmall quantitie thereof, death hath not long deferred his approaches. Bloudie reſidence, and the ſeuerall cauſes of the ſame.

In the yeere 1614. *about the beginning of Ianuary, my counſell was demanded for a Gentleman dwelling neare* Northampton, *about fiftie yeares of age or vpwards. In his vrine at my firſt comming at him, was to be ſeene great ſtore of yellowiſh contents, cleauing to the bottome of the vrinall, wherewith were intermingled ſome red ſtreakes of bloud. And howbeit I often earneſtly intreated him to admit of Phlebotomie, as the onely remedy to preuent a greater inconuenience, yet could I not preuaile, vntill ſuch time as bloud now iſſuing out in great abundance, both vpwards and downewards, his ſtrength now decaying, and hairy irrecouerable occaſion ouer paſt, with a too late repentance, he would willingly haue paied a good fine for the renewing of the leaſe of his life, but all too late.* Hiſtorie.

As concerning white, blacke, leaden, or aſh-coloured; as alſo greene and blew contents, the vncertaintie of theſe may be in ſome ſort collected from that we haue already ſaid of ſuch vrines, and many other matters I willingly paſſe by, and haſten to the reſt: to wit, diuers other ſorts of reſidences or ſtrange contents, called by ſome, difforme contents. See ſomewhat in the colours heretofore.

Purulent or mattery reſidence, doth much reſemble a white reſidence or ground, which is ſo much commended for the beſt of all others; and therefore requireth ſome iudgement to Purulent or matterie reſidence.

diſcerne the one from the other: and yet is there a crude and vnconcocted reſidence not vnlike this purulent matter to bee ſeene, as well in whole as in ſicke bodies. This purulent or mattery reſidence, againe proceedeth either from the kidneyes or the bladder, as is moſt commonly receiued. But heare what the learned *Hollerius* ſaith concerning the ſame.

Schol. ad cap. 50. lib. 1. de morb. intern.

Neither yet doth this mattery ſtuffe alwaies proceed from the kidneys or bladder. For it proceedeth almoſt from euery part of the vpper region of the body, by the great and admirable induſtry of nature, and by meanes of the body euery where made paſſable for ſuch a purpoſe, doth disburden it ſelfe ſometimes into the guts, and ſometimes againe into the bladder. A certaine woman voyded, not without great paine and torment, ſuch purulent and mattery vrines, who foure moneths after dyed, and the dead corps being opened, two ſtones were found in her heart, with many little impoſtumes, the kidneyes, together with the other vrinary paſſages, being free from any other hurt.

Hiſtorie.

Galen (ſaith *Rondeletius*) did ſee an impoſtume of the Lungs purged by vrine, by meanes of the emulgent or ſucking arteries. The gibbons or backe part of the Liuer, the kidneyes, bladder and yard, make vſe of the ſame paſſage. Now which of theſe places are affected, the griefe and tumor of the part giueth vs notice, and not the vrine onely.

Lib. de vrin. cap. 38.

Red vetches or fitches.

Now red Vetches or Fitches in the reſidence, called therefore *Hypoſtaſis erobea*, or *eruarea*, are recorded by our Authors, to ſignifie either great inflammation of the Liuer, or colliquation of the whole body, or of the kidneyes onely. And ſo branny contents, ſignifie ſometimes conſumption of the whole body, or of the bladder onely with concoction, no Ague; and great heat waſting the ſubſtance of the Liuer, and burning the bloud if it be red. So do fine branny contents ſignifie a colliquation or waſting of the ſolid parts: ſharpe ſickneſſe, and for the moſt part mortall, and ſome adde yet that it is ſometimes ſeene in the vrines of women with child. And if this reſidence be red, they attribute it to extreame aduſtion of the bloud. Scales, called *Lamine*, *Squame*, differ not much in ſignification.

Brannie and ſcalie contents.

Scales.

To

To Haires or ſmall filaments in the vrine, are attributed alſo diuers ſignifications: as namely, a conſumption of the whole body, a Feuer then being ioyned therewith, or elſe of the kidneyes onely, and then is no Feuer to be ſeene. They are according to *Galen*, engendered of a tough Phlegme, proceeding from the vſe of groſſe diet. Sometimes alſo they are ſaid to ſignifie exulceration of the reines or bladder: and ſometimes alſo fluxe of ſeed from ſeuerall cauſes. And finally, womens white fluxe, from the matrixe or wombe. *Galen* is of opinion, that ſuch contents come neuer without a thicke vrine. But experience hath taught vs the contrary, ſaith *Hollerius*. Haires in the vrine. *Comm. 1. ad aph. 76. ſect. 4.* *Loco proxime ſupra citato.*

A certaine man voyded ſuch hairy excrements, with a golden coloured vrine, aboue the ſpace of twenty yeares, it not being thicke, but keeping a meane: and howbeit his conſtitution and ſtate of body inclined to choler, yet was he of a reaſonable ſquare and corpulent body. The like commeth alſo to paſſe in many others, howbeit to others a thicke vrine is more frequent. Hiſtorie.

If the Reader pleaſe, he may yet reade a ſtrange Story in *Schenckius* of a great quantitie of true and naturall haire, voyded by a woman with her vrine for a long time, the which the Author tried, by burning a parcell of it in the fire. *Schenck. obſeruat. medic. lib. 3. tit. de vrina.*

Sand or grauell in the vrine affoordeth vs yet no greater certaintie. It is recorded by that famous *Hippocrates*, *that in whatſoeuer vrine a grauelly matter ſetleth to the bottome, it betokeneth a ſtone either in the kidneys, or in the bladder.* It is likely he had moſt commonly obſerued it ſo in the place where he liued: but we find often the contrary in our climate. I haue my ſelfe often obſerued, both in old age and younger yeeres, ſuch grauelly vrines without any ſtone. The wideneſſe of the vrinary paſſages, as alſo diureticall expelling medicines, may be a meanes of expelling ſuch contents. And this diſeaſe may ſometimes be accompanied with a thinne vrine without any grauell at all, as in the obſtruction of the aforeſaid paſſages. The Phyſitian being preſent, is often encombred, notwithſtanding the concurrence of all the ſignes together, to diſcerne a ſtone from ſome other diſeaſe, as hath heretofore appeared: what certaintie then can be expected from the ſole deceitfull ſigne of the vrine? Sandie or grauelly reſidence. *Aph. 79. ſect. 4.*

The

Hiſtorie. *Ibidem.*

The Admirall Annebault (ſaith Hollerius) *being much tormented in making his vrine for the ſpace of eight moneths together, both Phyſitians and Surgeons being in doubt whether there were a ſtone in the bladder or no, at length it was concluded to make inciſion for the ſtone. No ſtone notwithſtanding was found, but a lumpe of fleſh growne to the necke of the bladder, hindering the free paſſage of the vrine, which was cured by conuenient remedies, and the patient reſtored to his former health againe.*

Fleſher.

Some alſo are of opinion, it ſignifieth aduſtion of humours, as in diſeaſes coming of choler, ſuch as be burning Agues, Tertian Agues, ſingle and compound, and ſometimes in diſeaſes of melancholie, as Quartaine agues long continuing. Likewiſe the Gout, paine of the ioynts and reines, Leproſie, French poxe confirmed, Emeraudes, coſtiueneſſe, and heate of the Liuer: if there be no paine nor heauineſſe about the reines.

Worms reiected by vrine.

But beſides all the former contents, wormes haue ſometimes bene voyded by the vrine, the which becauſe it may ſeeme ſome thing ſtrange, therefore I will walke with my guides. *Rondeletius* maketh it plaine. *Gilbert Griphon firſt of all ſhewed me worms in the vrine when I was but yet young, who was alſo the chiefe inciter of me to this profeſſion. The wormes might be ſeene to moue without any motion of the vrine.* Againe. *I haue ſeene wormes in the vrine as large as Gourd ſeedes, flat and aliue.* Argenterius *hath ſeene the forme of a winged Dragon come foorth with the vrine.* The hiſtorie alſo annexed to the foreſaid *Rondeletius* his Tractate of vrines, of foure wormes voyded by vrine at two ſeuerall times, do plainly witneſſe the ſame. *His countreyman* Hollerius *maketh alſo mention of one* Beaucler *a Counſeller, who after great paine in the kidneys, voyded a great worme. And of another, who after the voyding of ſome ſtones and grauelly matter, voyded two euill fauoured wormes.*

Rond. de vrinis, cap. 38.

Montuus. *Idem Rondel. lib. de morb. cognoſ. cap. 17.*

Hiſtoria Didymi Obrechti ad finem libri Rondel de vrinis adiecta.

Loco iam ſupra citato.

Ibidem.

The ſame Author againe. *One demanded counſell of a Spaniard by letters, and helpe for one that was troubled with grauell, who hauing voyded ſome ſtones and much ſand, did alſo put foorth at his yard two little wormes, hauing pointed beckes, two hornes vpon the head like a ſnaile, the backe and bellie was as it were couered with ſcales, blacke like a Tortoiſe, but vnder the bellie which was red.*

I haue

I haue wondered to see (saith another Author) *in mine owne vrine a great number of wormes, short and little, like vnto small lice.* Monsieur Duret *a Physitian hath assured me* (saith Ambrose Pare) *that he did voyd at his yard, after a long and grieuous sickenesse, a little beast aliue, very strange and wonderfull to behold, which was of a reddish colour.* Charles Earle of Mansfield *being very sicke of a continuall Feauer, cast foorth at his yard a worme of the very forme of a blacke Pye.*

Heron. Cardan. comm. in aph. 76. lib. 4. Ambros. Par. Chirurg. lib. 19. cap. 3.

Leuinus Lemnius *reporteth that he hath seene in the vrines of diuerse that haue bene sicke of the French poxe, wormes like vnto Antes.*

De occult. nat. mirac. lib. 2. cap. 40.

One being troubled with difficultie of making water (saith Schencleius) *voyded by his yard a little line Scorpion.*

Obseruat. medicin. l. 3. sect. 312.

And as another author affirmeth, *in the bladder of some persons wormes do breed, and little beasts like to Cockles of the sea.*

Alexand. Bened. anat. lib. 2. c. 22.

But now would I willingly demand of the cunningest pisse-prophet in the countrey, what would or could he presage by such a wormie vrine? Putrefaction thou wilt say, it may be. But of what part, I pray thee? whether in the bloud or the bladder, the stomacke or maw, or in the guts? I haue often administred meanes both to yong and old against this disease, euen against all the sorts of wormes commonly recorded by our Physitians, yet could I neuer perceiue any in such persons vrines. And in how many young childrens vrines haue they found any such creatures? But what if such creatures were conueyed from the stomacke through the mesaraicke veines into the great porter veine, and from thence into the great hollow veine, and so from thence distributed into the rest of the bloud, or else by the kidneyes into the bladder? If thou wilt denie this long and tedious iourney, I will againe demand of thee, how come wormes into the bloud, as may appeare by this which followeth.

Iohann. Renodæus de mat. med. lib. 3 cap. 33 & antidot. lib. 1. sect. 1. cap. 20. circa finem.

In a certaine citizen at Paris, the basilica or Liuer veine being opened, in mine owne sight and presence came forth a worme about a spanne long. Thus then thou seest what certaintie may be collected by the sight of wormes in the vrine. There are yet sometimes motes to be seene in the vrine, which according to our writers signifie diuerse things: as namely, putrefaction, as in the

Motes in the vrine, together with their seuerall significations.

Plague and *French poxe*, being accompanied with ſtinch. Againe great agitation and commotion of the humours, as in the *ſmall poxe* and *meaſels*. They are ſaid likewiſe to ſignifie *rhewme*, the *gout*, diſeaſes of the *mother*, and finally *conception*. Let the vnpartiall Reader iudge what aſſurance one can learne from ſuch an vrine, concerning the particular circumſtances of the diſeaſe.

Of duſt in the vrine.

But we muſt not yet omit the very duſt, which they will haue to ſignifie diuerſe and ſundrie matters; and that according to the ſeuerall colours of the ſame, vpon the which I will not long dwell, but yet ſay ſomething of the blacke, which may ſeeme to threaten greateſt danger. Such duſt falling to the bottome, either blacke or of a leaden colour, proceeding of melancholie, is thought to ſignifie fluxe of the *Emeraudes*, preſent, or ſhortly to follow: and ſometimes vomiting of bloud. As alſo ſometimes paine in the reines, loynes, &c. and ſtopping of the Flowers, and at other times paine and diſeaſes of the Spleene, &c.

Hiſtorie.

In the beginning of the yeare 1623. my counſell and perſonall preſence was craued for a Ladie in Northampton-ſhire of good account. In the bottome of the vrinall wherein her vrine was put, for certaine dayes together, ſome ſuch blacke duſt might be ſeene; which a graue Diuine there preſent thought to be ſo dangerous, that he told me he had ſeldome ſeene them liue many dayes after the ſight of ſuch cõtents in their vrines. And howbeit ſome ſtrange and troubleſome accidents did terrifie the ſpectators who beheld her with vulgar eyes, yet did her pulſe put me in better hope, which was ſhortly ſeconded by a happie and proſperous iſſue, the Ladie recouering her former health againe. Neither heard I any complaint of ſuch things as theſe contents are ſaid to ſignifie.

But hauing now finiſhed both colours and contents, with other things belonging to this ſubiect, it is perhaps now exſpected I ſhould ſay ſomething of the manner of piſſing, as concerning not a little the matter in hand.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the manner of pissing: the retention or stoppage of vrine, totall or in part, as also of inuoluntarie pissing, both in sickenesse and in health.

THe manner of pissing, is either hard and vneasie, or else inuoluntarie. As for the first, the action is interessed three manner of wayes, as witnesseth *Hollerius* and others. First, there is a great desire to pisse, but cannot be effected without force and hard straining, & sometimes not without paine. Secondly, there is the like desire, but the vrine passeth away but by drops. Thirdly, there is a stoppage or obstruction of the vrine, that it is not voyded at all, or else so little that it is to small purpose. Painefull and vneasie pissing, may come to passe, either by the acrimonie and sharpnesse of the humour, or by the imbecillitie or weakenesse of the retentiue facultie, proceeding for the most part from cold: the which painfulnesse may in like manner be procured by reason of some inflammation, clotted or congealed bloud, an vlcer, a stone, &c. Suppression of vrine proceedeth from diuerse causes: sometimes by meanes of the obstruction or stoppage of the guts, and sometimes againe by meanes of the emulgent or sucking veines: and that againe two manner of wayes: to wit, either by reason of the weakenesse of the drawing or sucking qualitie, or else by obstruction. This suppression is likewise procured by the obstruction or stoppage of the Kidneys and Vrine-pipes, and by meanes of the weakenesse thereof. By reason of the obstruction of the aforesaid passages, it cometh also diuerse wayes to passe: as either by meanes of an inflammation, knob or bunch of either of these parts, or others adioyning: or else by reason of a stone, clotted or congealed bloud, or some tough phlegme impacted and cleauing fast to the place: as also sometimes, howbeit seldome, by reason of some holes in the kidneyes, and that after the voyding of some stones, as *Mercatus* hath obserued. Suppression of vrine is

Of painfull and vneasie pissing.

Suppression of vrine.

The seuerall causes of the same.

De internor. morb. curat. tomo. 3. lib. 4. cap. 12.

Suppreſſion of vrine by meanes of the bladder diuerſe wayes procured.

is likewiſe ſometimes cauſed by meanes of the bladder or parts thereto adioyning, it being alſo thereby intereſſed. And in the firſt place, by reaſon of the want of the ſenſe of feeling, the ſinew deſcending from the loynes and the hucklebone being looſened. Secondly, by reaſon of the failing of the expelling power of the bladder, &c. Thirdly, the exceeding great quantitie of vrine diſtending and ſtretching out of the bladder, detained longer then is conuenient, may bring this ſometimes to paſſe. Fourthly, the reſolution or looſeneſſe of the muſcles of the neather bellie, which haue likewiſe ſome intereſt in the furtherance of this excretion. Fiftly, by the totall ouerthrow of the expelling faculties: as we ſee ſometimes come to paſſe in burning Feauers, as witneſſeth *Hippocrates*. Sixtly, by the defect and fault of the vrine-pipes, and that diuerſe manner of wayes: for ſometimes the muſcle which ſhutteth vp the bladder is clinged together by a conuulſion: the paſſage is likewiſe ſtopt, either by the meanes of ſome tough clammie humours, ſome clotted bloud, matter, knob or bunch, or any tumour, the outgrowing of ſome peece of fleſh, ſome wart or ſcarre, and finally, by reaſon of a ſtone ſtopping vp the paſſage by the neck of the bladder. Seuenthly, by the conſent of the places adioyning, the bladder and the vrine-pipes are ſometimes ſo ſhut vp, that they cannot freely deliuer the vrine, which cometh often to paſſe in women, by reaſon of the neareneſſe of the wombe. Eightly, by meanes of a Palſie or reſolution of the bladder. The vncertaintie therefore of the vrine in diſeaſes of this nature and kind, may as euidently appeare as in any of the premiſſes. And there being ſo many cauſes producing paine and difficultie in making of vrine, to which of them wilt thou aſcribe it? Againe, if there be a retention of the vrine, what wilt thou ſend to the Phyſitian? And if ſuch an accident come to the cure of ſome Empiricke or vnskilfull Phyſitian, his conceit will ſtraightway leade him to ſome ſtone, and ſo, according to their ignorance in this art, exhibite ſtrong diuretickes, or medicines prouoking vrine, as I haue ſometimes obſerued: * which are ſo farre from procuring the intended good, that they produce rather a contrary effect. Of a ſuppreſſion of vrine by meanes of clotted

* *Calculus rem̃ rare aut nunquam diuretica huius aut illius ſortis citra damnum admittit, &c.*

clotted bloud I haue inſtanced alreadie.

This laſt Spring a young Gentleman of Leiceſterſhire, of good worth, trauailing towards London thorow this Towne of Northampton, was ſuddenly ſurpriſed with a ſuppreſſion of vrine. Being afraid of a ſtone in his bladder (howbeit he had neuer heretofore complained of this infirmity) yet tried he what the art of Surgerie could doe, by meanes of a Catheter thruſt vp thorow his yard towards the necke of his bladder, together with ſome other meanes, which notwithſtanding tooke no effect. The next morning, about eight of the clocke, I was ſent for to the patient, whoſe belly began to ſwell, and ſome fumes to aſcend into his head. By meanes of a gentle opening iulep, together with a Cataplaſme applied to his ſhare, it pleaſed God to accompliſh his deſires: howbeit a meſſenger had bene already ſent away to bring with him an expert Surgeon to make inciſion. He voyded that day abundance of vrine of a laudable colour, and anſwerable contents, ſo that none could find any fault in the ſame, and the next day he went forward in his intended iourney towards London. *Mercat. Tom. 1. lib. 3. par. 3. claſſ. 3. quæſt. 217. Hiſtorie.*

The paſſage of the vrine in this patient was ſomewhat narrow, as ſeemeth, and that by reaſon of ſome former infirmity; and perhaps ſome wind gathered in the great gut might make ſome compreſſion of the necke of the bladder. Now that ſuppreſſion of vrine in acute diſeaſes is dangerous, *Hippocrates* doth not deny; other Phyſitians alſo haue obſerued it, and my ſelfe not long ſince, in one who died not long agoe. And becauſe this Hiſtory for diuers reaſons is worth the relating, I will intreate the courteous Reader that he would be pleaſed a while to lend his eyes and eares. *Aphor. 62. lib. 4.*

This laſt yeere 1623. Auguſt the 28. an Alderman of Northampton, a man of good account in this Corporation, neare fiftie yeares of age, ſubiect of late yeares to a great paine in his head, and ſometimes my patient: riding abroad in his corne-field, about ſome three miles off this Towne, was ſuddenly ſurpriſed with a chilneſſe in his legges, and ſhortly after complained of the like in his backe, bones, and vpper parts of his body: vpon which occaſion he hyed him home, and imagining it to be ſome cold, continued ill that night, and the next day and night following. The Satterday after, and the Another.

third day of his diſeaſe, by perſwaſion of ſome of his friends, his vrine with a letter was carried to a Parſon-practiſer, dwelling about a dozen of miles hence, one of our chiefe Calculators of Natiuities in all the countrey. The Parſon ſent backe word, it was a blind Ague, aud withall ſends him a vomit, and preſcribes Phlebotomie. The Surgeon being ſent for, perceines a Iaundiſe, and the patient complaines of ſome faintneſſe; vpon which occaſion he refuſes to let him bloud, wiſhing his friends to acquaint the Parſon with theſe occurrents. The Parſon repeales his former ſentence, and commends the Surgeon for being ſo ſparing. And indeed he dealt honeſtlier then the Parſon: for he truſted none but his owne eyes, and ſo told his mind freely to his friend: but the Parſon both ſaw with other mens eyes, and heard with other mens eares; and building vpon this ſandy foundation, ſent his Oracle to the abſent, which he as eaſily recalled againe vpon the firſt information, and ſends him another Oracle written now in a peece of paper, and withall ſends him an Electuary and Iulep for his Iaundiſe, and ſome directions for a drinke. But let vs heare the laudable effects of this vomit. It wrought vpwards effectually, and ſomething downewards: and while the patient was able to take any ſuſtenance, it returned backe by the ſame way it went in. And beſides, after the operation of this vomit, the Iaundiſe appeared, a ſuppreſſion of vrine and ordure, together with a troubleſome and tedious Hicket, which neither day nor night forſooke our patient. To the former accidents was ſhortly added a difficulty in ſwallowing, with an extreame ſoreneſſe in his mouth, which like a Canker ſpread it ſelfe ouer all the parts of the ſame, with an vlcer (as appeared) in the Almonds or parts adioyning, which yeelded ſuch abundance of white corrupted matter at firſt, and afterwards coloured, as I neuer did obſerue the like in euery reſpect. The Parſon being earneſtly intreated to affoord his patient his preſence in this his ſo great extremity, no prayers would preuaile; but ſent him backe word, that the Iaundiſe now appearing, he hoped the worſt was paſt. The patient ſeeing himſelfe forſaken now in his greateſt need, hauing learned by a too late repentance, that his Parſon proued not ſo truſty a friend as he ſuppoſed; Cum nemini obtrudi poteſt itur ad me. *On the Thurſday after, about two a clocke in the morning, and the beginning of the eight day ſince the beginning*

ning of his diſeaſe, he ſent for me, moſt earneſtly intreating me that I would be pleaſed to affoord him my preſence with what ſpeed I could. I preferring Chriſtian charitie and loue of my old friend before any late ingratitude, repaire preſently to his houſe, where I find him in that caſe I haue alreadie related. Hauing acquainted his wife and friends with the extreame danger I then found him in, yet being both by himſelfe, his wife and all his friends earneſtly intreated to do my vttermoſt endeauour to helpe him in this extremitie, and at leaſt to eaſe him of theſe troubleſome accidents; ſo much by gliſters and other mild meanes in two dayes ſpace I preuailed, that moſt of the aboue-named accidents vaniſhed quite away: his vrine alſo came in great abundance, of a laudable colour, without any bad contents, and the other egeſtion obſerued now a good and orderly courſe: the hicket came but ſeldome, and with ſmall annoyance. But the pulſe played not his part ſo well as I wiſhed, and the ſoreneſſe of his mouth increaſed ſo faſt, that it began to get ground vpon his lips. The which I then perceiuing, as likewiſe that he was not as yet free from his Feauer, willing to trie if Phlebotomie would any thing auaile, I gaue way to the vſing of this remedie. About ſixe ounces of very corrupt bloud were taken from him on Saturday morning, (his noſe hauing made ſome offer twice or thrice before, and once after his Phlebotomie) not without alleuiation, whereupon enſued reaſonable good reſt the night following. On Sonday morning was little alteration to be diſcerned, but that he complained much of faintneſſe, and yet was better able to ſwallow then before: the ſoreneſſe of his mouth began likewiſe to amend, being duly dreſſed diuerſe times of the day: his hicket alſo was no more to be heard. Not full two houres after our departure, Death ſends him new ſummons by ſome change and alteration to the worſe, which could not be concealed from the moſt vulgar eye. In the afternoone viſiting him, I found no further hope or encouragement to proceed, and yet farre leſſe on Monday morning, ſaue that I wiſhed them ſtill to continue the giuing of him a Cordiall Iulep there in a readineſſe, and ſo left viſiting him any more, and he ere nine of the clocke at night, obeying Deaths laſt ſummons, diſcharged that debt which we haue yet to pay.

But now Maſter Parſon, our patient reſting in peace, I would willingly expoſtulate a little concerning your careleſſe (and as I thinke)

thinke) irregular and ignorant proceeding in this buſineſſe, which concerned no leſſe then a mans life: the life, I ſay, not of an ordinary man, but of a magiſtrate, whom this corporation could not ſo well at this time haue ſpared; beſides the intereſt his wife and children and other friends had in him. In the firſt place your Oracle being asked, it anſwered, His diſeaſe was a blind Ague. Of maligne Feauers I haue both read, and knowne them poſſeſſe now and then ſome of my patients; but as for blind Agues, we leaue them to Parſons that cannot ſee. And what be the *Pathognomonicke* ſignes of a blind Ague, and what Authors write of it? The vrine told you no ſuch matter, and I dare ſay, the meſſenger was much amazed at ſo blind an Oracle. But this is no new practiſe of your ſelfe and others of your cloth, leſt you ſhould ſeem to be ignorant of any thing, to coyne new names for diſeaſes, whereof you are altogether ignorant. And thus another of your double profeſſion, ſome few yeares ago, his iudgement by a Gentleman concerning his diſeaſe being demanded, anſwered, It was a diſeaſe in his ſpirits. The Gentleman died within a few dayes after of a Feauer, which tooke poſſeſſion of the whole bodie; and a Phyſitian that came afterwards to him, thought it to be a Squinancie, and that the Parſon had wronged him in deferring Phlebotomie too long, by the which he gaue the patient ſome eaſe for the preſent. If this Parſon had euer learned the grounds of Phyſicke, he could haue told that that Feauer which we call *Ephemera*, not exceeding foure and twentie houres, is properly ſaid to be in the ſpirits, being commonly free from danger: but if it exceed this terme, then turneth it to ſome other Feauer, and ſo loſeth the former name. But what remedies were by you appointed for this patients blind Ague, as it pleaſeth you to call it? If a blind Ague, it had as blind a remedie, a vomit was exhibited, Phlebotomie preſcribed. As for your vomit, although I neuer did ſee it, yet I am not ignorant of the matter and nature of it. But be what it would, that it was then vnſeaſonable, I thinke any of common ſenſe cannot deny. For in the firſt place he had not long bene ſicke, neither yet came his ſickneſſe by any ſurfet, to induce you at firſt daſh to preſcribe him ſuch a vomit before any

Raro aut nunquam eiſdem accidentibus & conditionibus inſignata apparet huiuſmodi febris, ſed pro varietate corporei apparatus & aliarum rerum, quæ corpus humanam mutare habent, variari ſubinde ipſam contingit. Marcat. tom. 2. lib. 1. cap. 2.

Gal. 1. de differ. febr. cap. 1.

any other remedie. Againe, you ought not to be ignorant, that in moſt diſeaſes (acute eſpecially) the appetite faileth at firſt, and yet vſe we not alwayes to begin with ſtrong ſtibiate vomits. But what were the effects of your vomit we haue heard, and the patient fared the worſe for it. He was ſubiect to an old paine in his head, and with this vnſeaſonable vomit the torrent of thoſe ſharpe and maligne cholericke humours wherewith his bodie abounded, were drawne vp towards the throate, and other parts adioyning: hence had he that exulceration in his throate and mouth, the hicket, &c. I know your grauitie would diſdaine the name of an Empiricke, but pardon me good maſter Parſon, this courſe was too Empiricall. I wiſh both your ſelfe and ſome of your brethren to be more circumſpect in exhibiting your vomits. It is too well knowne in the countrey, that ſtrong ſtibiate vomits are vſed by many of you, almoſt in euery diſeaſe, as ſome famous *Panacea* or *Aurum Potabile*, falſly ſuppoſed good againſt all diſeaſes. The other Parſon lately mentioned, within theſe few yeares gaue two vomits in one day, the one to a woman dwelling ſeauen miles off this towne, who died preſently: the other to a woman of this towne of good account, and ſince my patient, at that time being big with child, and the vomit wrought with great violence from ſeauen a clocke in the morning till foure a clocke in the afternoone, and hardly eſcaped ſhe the like danger, or abortion at leaſt.

Strong ſtibiate vomits ordinarily vſed by our Parſon-practiſers in moſt diſeaſes, and for the moſt part without the ſight of their patient.

Some few yeares ago my preſence was required for a Gentlewoman at a Knights houſe within ſeauen miles of *Northampton*. Her diſeaſe was a Squinancie, and had bene before my comming, by the aduice of a neighbour Parſon (for ſuch are in moſt corners of the countrey to be found) at leaſt twice Phlebotomiſed, howbeit without any ſucceſſe, and then had this cunning *Æſculapius* left her a ſtibiat vomit, as his laſt anchor of hope. At my coming I found her not able to ſwallow any thing at all, the drinke which ſhe aſſayed to ſwallow coming out at her noſtrils againe. The Ladie asking me whether ſhe might take the Parſons vomit or no, I replyed, it was abſurd both in * reaſon and common ſenſe, and that both in regard it could not deſcend into the ſtomach, as alſo for feare of attraction of the humour

Hiſtorie.

* *Si igitur valèter etiamnum fluxio irruat, ad contraria reuellere ſtudebimus: vtique ſi in ſuperioribus vicus conſiſtat, per inferna purgantes: ſin autem in inferioribus ſit, ſuperiorem ventrem purgantes. Gal. Meth. med. lib.* 4.

mour towards the place affected. In three dayes ſpace, by meanes of attractiue gliſters, which the Parſon had omitted, and ſome other meanes I vſed, the patient, by Gods helpe recouered againe her former health. But to our purpoſe againe. The next remedie by you preſcribed was Phlebotomie. I denie not the neceſſitie thereof, howſoeuer your preſcription was but by ayme, as being ignorant of his ſtrength, wherein the meſſenger might eaſily be miſtaken, as it often cometh to paſſe. Within theſe two yeares paſt, I tooke aboue fiftie ounces of bloud from a man of middle age in this ſame towne, being ſeiſed with a burning Feauer, accompanied with a ſtrong deliration, whom his friends ſuppoſed to be ſo weake, that after I had ſeene him, & acquainted them with the truth, ſcarce could I perſwade them to yeeld to this remedie. And this was performed in a weekes ſpace, the patient taking nothing in the meane while but a little drinke, or milke and water, being both then and a long time after depriued of his naturall reſt, by his owne vnrulineſſe, and his friends careleſneſſe, and yet recouered he his health. But why was not this remedie adminiſtred to our patient? Becauſe the Parſon was informed of the appearing of the Iaundiſe. But did the Iaundiſe croſſe the former indication of bleeding The [a] Iaundiſe proceedeth of diuerſe cauſes, and therefore the cure is accordingly to be accommodated. It cometh ſometimes ſolely and of it ſelfe, without any other diſeaſe, and ſometimes prooueth nothing elſe ſaue a ſymptome or accident of ſome other diſeaſe, as of a Scirrhus, or inflammation of the Liuer, &c. It is alſo ſometimes occaſioned by poyſon, and ſometimes by meanes of ſome [b] ſtone or ſtones growne within this *gall-bagge*. And againe, the learned are not ignorant that it is ſometimes a criticall excretion: ſafeſt after the ſeuenth

[a] *Ictericus triplex eſt, felleus, hepaticus & criticus. Felleus ſit vel ab immodica pleni-tudine veſiculæ fellis, vel parnitate eius, aut ab imbecillitate facultatis attractricis eiuſdem, aut à meatuum obſtructione; ſiue eorum ſit per quos bilis alicitur, ſiue eorum per quos pellitur ad inteſtina, quo regurgitat ad venas bilis, & prædictũ gignit affectum. Hepaticus efficitur ictericus ab hepatis obſtructione, ſcirrho, inflammatione, aut calida diſtemperie: ad quæ etiam membrum reducitur venarum caliditas exurens, & tetius etiam corporis, ſiue etiam corrumpatur in venis & vniuerſo corpore ſanguis ob earum intemperamentum citra hepatis affectum, aut à veneno aſſumpto, aut eiaculato à fera, vel aſſumptis cathareticis non purgantibus. Criticus duplex exiſtit: ſalutaris vnus, qui turſus ſit dum ſano exiſtente homine moleſtatur natura, aut in morborum iudicationibus, quæ ſeptimo die aut poſt ſeptem, diebus criticis incidit, antegreſſis coctionis ſignis, &c. Alter verò eſt criticus à motu maligni morbi, quem etiam ſymptomaticum dicere poſſumus, qui ſemper antè ſeptimum incidit, &c. Mercatus de intern. morb. curat. tomo. 3. lib. 4. cap. 5.*

[b] *Aliam adhuc addit cauſam Hollerius, calculum vnum, vel plures in veſica fellea ſæpe concretos De morb. intern. lib. 1. cap. 37.*

day

day in acute diſeaſes, more dangerous, or at leaſt doubtfull before the ſame. Our patients Iaundiſe appeared in an acute diſeaſe, before the ſeauenth day. That Phlebotomie in this [c] caſe is required, our Authors do witneſſe, and in many other ſorts of the ſame: yea euen when the Iaundiſe is but a beginning, ſaith a learned Spaniard, and that according to the opinion of *Paulus Ægineta* and *Aetius*, two famous ancient Greeke Phyſitians: eſpecially in the abundance of bloud, with a concourſe of choler, which was manifeſt to the eye-ſight in this our patient. And this ſame Author approoues of it in this diſeaſe, euen after it hath continued a long time, and that by meanes of inueterate obſtructions, as alſo in the ſuppreſſion of any wonted euacuation. This then was no contrarie indication to dehort or hinder you from ſo methodicall a courſe. And as for ſome faintneſſe, it is not vnuſuall in this diſeaſe, where there is neither Feauer nor danger of death. The vomit was a great deale worſe then the opening of a veine. Fiue dayes after, when by reaſon of hote and ſharpe humors towards his throate, procured by your vnſeaſonable vomit, this remedie brought alleuiation, with ſome reſt after enſuing. What then might it in probabilitie haue procured, if at the firſt, and in due time adminiſtred? And why was there no mention of a purge or gliſter for this Iaundiſe? It had bene but according to the [d] rules of reaſon and precepts of art. And thoſe who attended him can teſtifie that one gliſter by me preſcribed, gaue him more eaſe then all your Phyſicke. But let vs come to your Prognoſticke: you hoped the worſt was paſt. Vpon what ground? Becauſe now the Iaundiſe came foorth. *Cuius contrarium verum eſt.* The caſe is quite contrarie: you ought therefore to haue deemed ſome danger. Fie maſter Parſon, ſuch a *Rabbi* as you thinke your ſelfe, whom the vulgar adore like the [e] *Image of Diana*, which the fooliſh *Epheſians* thought came downe from *Iupiter*. Old [f] *Hippocrates* could haue told you, that ſuch a Iaundiſe ſeldome

c *Multis rationibus ſanguis in hac affectione vtiliter mitti poteſt, primo quidem malo incipiente retractionis gratia: ob id Paulus ſtatuit conſilium eſſe venam in dextro cubito ſecare, vbi meatus veſicæ bilis vtrique ſunt obſtipati, vel alter duntaxat. Item ſi ſimul ſanguis abundet, aut ſit præcipua obſtructionis occaſio; quapropter dixit Aetius duo maxima eſſe in hoc affectu remedia, nimirum, venæ ſectionem, & purgationem, &c. & paulo poſt. Si ex morbo acuto ante ſeptimum prodeat ſanguinem mittes, &c. Idem Mercatus ibidem.*

d *Verum ſi ſuſpitio aliqua eſt excrementi in ventre & primis venis Caſſiæ aut Catholici* ℨ j *ex ſero lactis imperabis. Et quia in hoc morbo aluus fere aſtricta eſt, vtiliſſimus eſt clyſter, cuius materia ſit ex ijs quæ ſtercus durius emolliunt, &c. Sic enim placuiſſe veteribus Aphrodiſæus ſcriptum reliquit. Holler, loco nuper citato.* c Acts 19. 35. f *Aphor. 62. lib. 4.*

portended ſecuritie. And howſoeuer he and ſome others make mention of ſome who in ſuch a caſe haue recouered: yet do all our Authors hold the caſe to be very dangerous. g At my firſt coming to our patient I found apparent danger, not onely by reaſon of this accident, but of diuerſe other dangerous and deadly ſignes, wherewith I at that inſtant acquainted his friends. And if you pleaſe to reply, that your abſence could not ſee ſo much as my preſence might diſcouer, I do not denie it: yet was not this Iaundiſe concealed from you, nor that it ſucceeded or came after a blind Ague, as you call it, and that before the ſeauenth day, as hath bene prooued. And the meſſenger was an vnderſtanding young man, able to relate ſome other dangerous accidents, and beſides he had no ſmall intereſt in our patient. But what was wanting by information, might haue bene ſupplyed by your owne preſence: the which howbeit earneſtly deſired, yet could not be obtained, ſaying, that your directions were ſufficient. And yet it was told me, that coming to his houſe to ſpeake with ſome at the Aſſiſes, you promiſed him great kindneſſe. Now is the time of triall: your friend in danger of his life, requeſteth and earneſtly intreateth your ayde and beſt aſſiſtance, with your perſonall preſence: he entruſts you with his life, and yet will you not affoord him your preſence? *Your golden promiſes produce ſcarce leaden effects.* h *Is this the kindneſſe to your friend?* Why vndertooke ye the cure of him, whom you had no purpoſe to ſee if intreated? Beſides, the patient was of ſufficient abilitie to giue you ſatisfaction. If there be hope of a good bootie, your preſence will not be wanting: witneſſe your voyage into Leiceſterſhire in Sommer 1623. to a patient of yours, who howbeit he died before your coming, yet were your fees more then doubled: and yet maſter Parſon muſt not be called couetous. Now beſides the Iaundiſe, the * Hicket in acute diſeaſes, euen in the iudgement of the vulgar and moſt ignorant, but eſpecially after ſo vnſeaſonable a vomit, muſt needs preſage ſome great euill to enſue.

g *Medicum arbitror operæpretium eſſe prouidentiam conſectari præſentiens enim atque prædicens apud ægros res præſentes, præteritas atque futuras, & etiam quas ipſi ægri prætermittunt explicans, exiſtimabitur facile percepiſſe notitiam ſingularem rerum ad ægros pertinentium: eoque fiet vt confidentius credant homines ſeipſos Medico. Medicinam autem optime faciet Medicus, ſi ante præſenſerit quid euenturum ſit cuique affectui. Hippocr. Prognoſt. lib. 1. aph. 1.*

h 2. Sam. 16. 17.

* *Singultus in febre periculoſus niſi ſit criticus & ſigna coctionis manifeſta appareant. A vomitu quoque malum: cum enim vomitus qui remedium eſſe debet ſingultum gignit, ab inflammatione cerebri vel ſtomachi metuendum. Holler. lib. 1. de morb. intern. cap. 33.*

And

And ſuppreſſion of vrine concurring with [i] other dangerous ſignes, maketh the danger yet apparent. *And yet the Parſon hopeth the worſt is paſt.* But how came it to paſſe, that all your twelue houſes in the heauens forgot you at this time, and made you become a lying Prophet? Where were all your maligne aſpects? [k] *Luno Lucina fer opem.* Will neither *Mercurie* nor the *Moone*, who are neareſt, come to your aide? And where was old froſtie father gray-beard (*Saturne* I meane) and angrie *Mars?* I adhere to none of your iuggling *Genethliacks*, and yet beſides the former ſignes, I could reade death in our patients eyes, yea and in ſome motions of his hands, &c. better then the vrine and all the cæleſtiall Orbes could tell you. [l] But many other ſuch pranks are played by your ſelfe, and others that are partakers with you in the ſame offence, wherewith I would be loth to enlarge this Treatiſe. But maſter Parſon, make more account of mens liues, and diſcharge more conſcionably that calling from which you take the denomination, and yet buſie your ſelfe too little about it. I haue neuer heard much commendation of your diligent preaching; not ſo much as in ſeaſon, farre leſſe yet out of ſeaſon: And as for your care in this other profeſſion, this our Patients friends, and this whole Corporation haue no great cauſe to magnifie it. But it is not much to bee maruelled at, that he who ſetteth ſo light by the ſoule, makes as ſmall account of the body, but for his owne benefit. And how many of yours and others ſuch beneficed mens [m] errors are buried in the boſome of the earth; howſoeuer your adherents may cry out, *Great is* Diana *of the Epheſians.* Let the iudicious Reader iudge then, whether all Phyſicks ſufficiency be couered vnder a Clergy mans Caſſocke. But we hope the Reuerend Fathers of the Church will confine you within your owne Orbes; or at the leaſt enforce you to reſigne the one wholly, and betake your ſelues to the other. A Prelate of prime note of late yeares (as I am informed) and yet liuing (and long may he liue) gaue one of theſe Pragmaticall Miniſters his choice, to which of the two he would betake himſelfe: and he hauing found in his owne experience this to be true, *Dat Gale-*

i *Signa ſæpius memoranda & obſeruanda in ægrotantibus. Nam ex continua inſpectione, exquiſitam eorũ poteſtatis habemus notitiam. Semper mente reuoluere oportet, ac conſiderare quænam ſigna ſunt optima, quæ peſſima, & quæ in medio confinio horum velati gradus quoſdam habentia, nonnulla quidem optimis, nonnulla verò deterrimis proximiora, & quæ quidem minus, quæ vero ſunt magis proximiora vel remotiora, & quem in modum exquiſite media ponenda ſint inter bona & mala ſigna. Deinde conſiderandum quænam ſemper mala ſunt, & quæ continuo bona, &c. Gal. 1. de criſ. cap. 13.*

k *Terent. in Andr.*

l *Sexcenta licet eiuſmodi proferre.*

m *Quot Themiſon ægros autumno occiderat vno. Iuuen.*

nus opes, being forced, forſooke his Paſtorall charge, which affoorded him not aboue fiftie pouuds yearely comming in. But now to the maine matter in hand againe.

Of inuoluntarie piſſing.

The ſecond branch of the manner of piſſing, is inuoluntary piſſing, which commeth to paſſe either in ſicknes or in health. And in ſickneſſe it commeth to paſſe, by reaſon of the hurt, weakneſſe, or decay of the retentiue faculties of the paſſages of the vrine; as kidneyes, bladder, &c. as commeth to paſſe in the Palſie, Apoplexy, and Falling ſickneſſe. And in the piſſing euill, called *Diabete*, this commeth likewiſe to paſſe. And againe, when the Muſcle Sphincter ſhutting the necke of the bladder or ſinewes helping thereto, are hurt, either by a fall, a wound, or ſome ſuch other occaſion: and ſometimes againe in reaſonable good health, they are weakned by meanes of ſome cold diſtemper, or too much moiſture; as commeth to paſſe in children, and moiſt conſtitutions. Drineſſe ſometimes is likewiſe ſaid to produce the like effect in old age. And ſome perturbations of the mind, as great and ſudden feare and aſtoniſhment make men often void, not the vrine onely, but other excrements alſo againſt their will. And yet were our Piſſe-Prophets neuer able by any ſuch vrine onely to finde out the true cauſe of any ſuch infirmitie. That this proueth alſo often a dangerous, if not deadly ſigne in acute diſeaſes, I could by many inſtances both of my owne and other mens obſeruations make it appeare, but that now I feare I haue too much abuſed thy patience courteous Reader; and therefore I haſten to the concluſion, if thou wilt giue me leaue to talke a word or two by the way with Maſter Alchymiſt.

It is produced by diuerſe cauſes.

Dangerous in acute diſeaſes.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the fond and fooliſh opinion, concerning the diſtillation of Vrines: of the water of ſeparation, together with the vncertaintie of iudgement by ſuch meanes.

THE Alchymiſts well perceiuing this vncertaintie affoorded vs by this ſigne, haue ſet their wits a worke another way. One of their great Maſters, [a] *Thuenheuſerus* by name, to the end that *Paracelſus* and his Diſciples might be thought to ſurpaſſe all other Phyſitians, deuiſed a new way to iudge of diſeaſes by Vrines: to wit, by diuiding it into three ſeuerall principles, *Mercury*, *Sulphur*, and *Salt*: and ſo by diſtillation to finde out that which we demanded. [b] *Libanius* mentioneth a certaine water of ſeparation, which beſides diuers other effects hath this alſo, that one onely drop of it being mingled with the Patients vrine, it maketh a preſent ſeparation of the aforeſaid Elements, inſomuch that the predominant Element ſhall apparently lay it ſelfe open to the ſight of the eye, and ſhall withall declare and lay open the cauſe of the diſeaſe. *Parturient montes naſcetur ridiculus mus.* Great cry and little wooll. Our *Paracelciſts* would faine feed vs with many ſuch ſmoaky promiſes. Then come they to weigh the vrine, which they will ordinarily in a healthfull and ſound man, not to exceed eight ounces and a halfe: If it exceed this weight, they thinke it argueth great abundance of a tartareous or terreſtrious ſubſtance: eſpecially if this be to be ſeene after the ſeparation; from whence they do inferre a great number of ſuch tartareous diſeaſes, as they call them: and yet the wiſeſt of them cannot tell which. But let vs heare [c] *Reuſner* ſpeake. After the ſeparation of the aforeſaid Elements (ſaith he) the vapors aſcending ſticke to ſome part of the Still, anſwering in ſituation to that part of the body of man in the which lyeth hid the very fountaine and ſpring of the diſeaſe, and doth withall ſo plainly and clearely

a *Lib. de diſtillat. vrinar.*

b *Eſt aqua quædam quæ dicitur* ALKALI *ſecreta: cuius vſus ad febres, ad fœtum mortuum & alia. Inter hæc eſt etiam ſeparatio ſuccorum. Nam ſi tantum vna gutta proïciatur in vrinam ægroti, ſtatim fieri dicitur elementorum ſeparatio, adeo vt prædominans elementum aperte inconſpectam proſeat, & cauſam mortificum manifeſtet. Liban. in Alch. pharmac. cap. 8. ex Penoto.*

c *Cap. de Spagiricorum noua prorſus vrinæ prolat.*

clearely repreſent vnto vs, both the kind and the nature of the diſeaſe, that it may eaſily appeare to what element and principall part it is to be referred. So farre *Reuſner*. But let vs now ſee whether there be any hold to be taken of theſe more then hyperbolicall promiſes. If we ſhall narrowly pry into this point, I doubt we ſhall find the old Prouerbe true, *Out of the frying pan into the fire*. But heare the cõfutation out of the mouth of a learned Phyſitian, often quoted in this Diſcourſe. This doctrine of *Thurnheuſers* (ſaith * he) cannot by any ſound argument be demonſtrated. For admit that the vrine be ſeparated into ſeuerall elements, according to the ſeuerall parts thereof, yet can nothing but the elementarie qualities (as they call them) heat, cold, &c. be diſcerned by the ſame. And by this meanes ſhall we onely be able to iudge of the diſeaſes of the ſolid parts; as of obſtructions, exulcerations, and the like. And is not the vrine an excrement of the bloud contained in the veines, that is of one body? What vtilitie or profit therefore can come by this ſeparation into ſeuerall parts? Thou ſhalt thus onely obſerue the number of the parts which are in the ſubſtance of the bloud, and of what nature and kind it is. Thou mayeſt perhaps perceiue it either to bee cauſed of Mercurie, Sulphur, or Salt. But wilt thou ſtraight-waies maintaine, that all Mercuriall diſeaſes are ſeated in the head onely? &c. If this bee true, then will it follow, contrary to that which thou and *Paracelſus* maintaine, that theſe three grounds or elements are not common to all diſeaſes. For I am of opinion, that if we will needs vſe the names of theſe three; as well ſuch diſeaſes as haue their originall from this Sulphureous and ſalt matter, as any that proceed from a Mercuriall cauſe, haue their root and originall from the head, &c. Thus farre our Author. And may not this opinion ſeeme ſo abſurd in it ſelfe, that it needeth no further confutation? For if when thou hadſt vſed all thy art and cunning, a countrey-man ſhould aske thine opinion concerning his vrine, and thou ſhouldſt tell him hee were troubled with ſome ſulphureous, Mercuriall, or ſaltiſh and tartareous diſeaſe, would he not laugh thee to ſcorne, and thinke, it may be, thou hadſt beene that day too well acquainted with ſome pots and pipes

* *Guil. Adelph. Scribon. de inſpect. vrin. ſub finem.*

Abſurditie of this opinion.

pipes of Tobacco? And if hee ſhould deſire to know what were his particular diſeaſe, and where or what particular part of the body it had taken vp for its abode; would it ſeeme ſtrange if he looked for ſome extraordinary skill after ſo great an outward oſtentation? And if he ſhould go home and tell his wife of a Tartareous, Sulphureous, or Mercuriall diſeaſe, who knowes but ſhe might call him Good-man Wood-cocke for telling her ſuch a tale of *Robin-hood?* But put the caſe thou mighteſt yet ſee ſome Sulphureous diſeaſe (as they terme it) by meanes of this ſeparation and diſtillation; yet amongſt many ſuch Sulphureous diſeaſes, vpon which of them wouldſt thou faſten thy coniecture? As if a Feauer might be found our, how may the kind be knowne, whether a continuall or intermittent; and whether ſymptomaticall or dependant vpon ſome other diſeaſe; or elſe be it ſelfe a principall gueſt, with many moe circumſtances? The like may be ſaid of the other two principles. So that it may euidently appeare, there is greater vncertaintie in this then the other way. But if they will be ſo skilfoole, I wiſh they would diſtill the other excrement alſo; for I am ſure they may learne of both alike. But yet wiſh I them to take this *Prouiſo* with them, that the ioynings of their ſtils and Alembicks be well luted with *lutum moſchatum*, or *ambarinum*, that none of this fragrant ſmell be carried away with the wind, and ſo ſome part of this precious liquor loſt. But it may be, when the patient had caſt vp his account, he would find this manner of caſting of waters, as they terme it, more coſtly then the ordinary. But for my part, I wiſh our vrine-mongers would vſe it: for by this meanes this great abuſe might the better be ſuppreſſed. But this opinion being ſo abſurd in it ſelfe, needeth no further confutation. But fearing ſome infection, or at leaſt annoyance to my noſe by ſuch Mercuriall and Sulphureous ſmels, I thinke it is more then time to withdraw my ſelfe out of ſo ſtinking a place. The like libertie is allowed thee, kind Reader, to whom I am afraid I haue now bene too tedious; but yet I muſt once againe intreat thy patience to heare the concluſion, and then mayeſt thou quietly depart in peace.

CHAP. XI.

The Conclusion of this whole Discourse, where something concerning issue and euent, and casuall cures.

BY the premisses then, I hope, doth plainly appeare the absurditie of this erroneous and inueterate opinion of magnifying the vrine, and the iudgement concerning diseases which may from hence be collected. And therefore I hope the iudicious and vnpartiall Reader will with me subscribe to the generall conclusion; to wit, that there is no certaintie or assurance to be collected for the information of the iudgement, either concerning the disease it selfe, together with the particular symptomes and seuerall circumstances; and yet farre lesse for the cure of the same, by the bare inspection of the vrine only. And therefore I cannot see any iust cause why it should not bee pronounced guiltie of man-slaughter at the least, if not of murther; and therefore is not a thing so slightly to be passed ouer, as many may idlely imagine. But me thinkes I heare some of the vulgar sort, who thinke it a prettie thing to heare one prate ouer an vrine, obiect, That our censure seemeth too sharpe, since that daily experience doth not deny, that some haue from the inspection of the vrine, often attained to the knowledge of that they desired. Now as I denie not, but that sometimes one may through hap (as we say) hit the naile on the head: so on the other part, that this manner of casuall coniecture hath euer bene allowed of by the learned and more iudicious, I do vtterly denie. If Christians would hold their peace, yet will the heathen pleade on my side. The Poet wished them a bad successe, whosoeuer iudged of an action according to the issue or euent. Besides, that it is often a fallacie, a *non causa pro causa*, making the ignorant beleeue, they see that in or by an vrine, which neuer had allowance of any learned authoritie. And may not any ignorant Empiricke, a cozening Quacksaluer, or any old woman, now and then guesse aright at an vrine, and by cunning interrogatories

Obiection.

Answer.

Careat successibus opto quisquis ab euentu facta notanda putat. Ouid. in epist.

rogatories and some other shifts, learne of the vnwarie messenger, as well the substance as the circumstances of the disease, at least as farre as they are able to relate? And this to be true, hath bene sufficiently prooued alreadie. Besides, that oftentimes the messenger himselfe cannot sufficiently informe the Physitian concerning the particular circumstances of the disease: and againe, his owne ocular inspection often bringeth that to the eyes of his vnderstanding, which neither the messenger nor yet the patient himselfe were euer able to relate, and farre lesse the vrine make knowne. What hast thou then gained, when one of these vnsufficient persons hath told thee some truth by the vrine? To wit, that then thy conceit carrieth thee (howbeit most erroniously and falsly) to apprehend some extraordinarie sufficiencie in that person, as being best able to free thee from thine infirmitie. Thus then we see, *Vno dato absurdo multa sequuntur:* One errour draweth on another. The prosperous euent sometimes seconding their bold attempts, inuolueth the vulgar daily in this dangerous errour. But arguments taken from euent haue neuer had allowance, where the rules of reason might take place. And if this argument from euent may take place, then will this absurditie thereon ensue, that we shall be forced to allow of many vnlawfull things. Many Witches and Wizards haue sometimes performed such cures as haue often astonished some of great vnderstanding: that I say nothing of our Spelmongers, curing by characters, figure-casting, with a world of other forbidden trash. Are we therefore warranted by these actions to turne our backe vpon God, and make a couenant with his enemie? The diuell himselfe no doubt, as well in the ancient Oracles as of later dayes, hath sometimes told truth. I should be too tedious to instance in examples. But did not that counterfeit *Samuel*, to wit, the diuell himselfe, tell *Saul* the whole truth, both concerning the euent of the battell and his owne wofull and wretched end? But who will notwithstanding maintaine the lawfulnesse of asking counsell at the diuels Oracles, but he who meaneth to haue his habitation with him in hell? Farre sounder was the opinion of a Noble man of this kingdome, in these words. *Examples which fall out*

Arguments taken from issue or euent, not to be trusted to.

1. Sam. 28.18.

L. H Howard of blind Prophets.

by chance were neuer currant where the cauſe is to be iuſtifyed by reaſon. And therefore till a man can as readily produce a certaine ground to make his gueſſes good, as ſcore vp a regiſter of blind euents, we may rather commend his lucke then his learning. Reaſons and arguments (ſaith a Heathen) *muſt be produced for the confirmation of mens courſes, and not examples of euents both caſuall and vncertaine.* So farre were the ancient Ægyptians from maintaining this opinion, and ſo carefull of mens liues, reiecting this coniecturall, caſuall, and Empiricall manner of curing diſeaſes, and iudging of the ſufficiency of the Phyſitian by the euent or iſſue of the diſeaſe; *That at their owne coſt and charges they maintained many ſufficient and skilfull Phyſitians: and moreouer, ſet downe an inuiolable law and ordinance, That if any Phyſitian following the precepts and rules of art, recorded in the bookes of the learned in that profeſſion, yet could not attaine to the height of his hopes; the Patient through the violence of the diſeaſe yeelding to fatall neceſſitie, he was then freed from all danger of law. On the other part, if he recouered his Patient, yet neglecting the aforeſaid rules and meanes, his puniſhment was no leſſe then the loſſe of his life. What if* (ſaith mine Author) *this wholeſome law were brought in amongſt vs (as it were good reaſon it ſhould) where could we find ſo many executioners condignely to puniſh ſuch Impoſtors, Empiricks, Women-Phyſitians, buſie-bodies, &c.* Thus farre our Author. Now as concerning ſuch remedies thus caſually and vnskilfully adminiſtred, howſoeuer at ſometimes they may either doe, or at leaſt ſeeme to doe ſome good, which I will not deny: yet I am ſure they do often more hurt then good; & more hurt then on the ſudden is perceiued, many often praiſing them for the Authors of their health, who haue bene the inſtruments of their vtter ouerthrow & ruine: for howbeit the Patient reape ſome preſent eaſe, yet is his body by meanes of ſuch medicines vnskilfully exhibited, left more infirme, and becommeth afterwards more craſie: their cure being imperfect, accidentall, vncertaine, and voyd of rule and reaſon. And howbeit I could make this ſmall Tractate ſwell vp into a big and voluminous booke, if I ſhould inſtance in a many of theſe caſuall cures, performed

Argumentis & rationibus oportet quare quicquam ita ſit docere non ruentis. Cicer. de diuin. lib. 2.

Medici ex publico victum ſumunt, ægros ſecundum legem curant, ab antiquis medicis comprobatiſque ſcriptoribus traditam. Si quis normam libri ſequutus infirmum ſanare nequiuerit omni caret crimine. Si præter ea quæ libris continentur, curauerit illum, morte punitur. Lang epiſt. medicin. lib. 1. epiſt. 80 ex Diodoro Siculo.

formed by Empiricks, and ſuch others, which for feare of tediouſneſſe and prolixitie I am loth to go about: yet before I make an end, I will offer to the Readers view, two or three Stories. During my abode at Paris, one Maſter *Robin*, ouer-ſeer of the Garden of Simples, related vnto me this which followeth. *A few yeares agoe (ſaith he) the plague of Peſtilence preuailing daily more and more in this famous Cittie of Paris, whereof no ſmall numbers, eſpecially of the meaner ſort, died daily: the learned Phyſitians did their beſt endeuours when their counſell was craued, and the ignorant Empiricks alſo were not idle. Amongſt the reſt was a certaine countrey Clowne carried on the wings of Fame, for his extraordinarie ſuppoſed skill in curing this diſeaſe, who was ſaid to haue cured more then ſome of the moſt expert Phyſitians. The Ducheſſe of* Longueuille *being acquainted with theſe occurrents, ſendeth for her Phyſitian, deſirous to know the cauſe of ſo happie ſucceſſes by ſo meane a perſon performed: which howbeit alwayes aymed at, yet are not alwayes attained vnto by men of greater merit. The Phyſitian well knowing the inſufficiencie of this fellow, yet not fully acquainted with the particulars, and withall knowing how much is commonly attributed to theſe caſuall euents, anſwered onely in generall at that inſtant, that many things ſeeme often otherwiſe then they are indeed: and falſe fame maketh ſome men famous, whoſe names deſerue rather to be buried in obliuion: and after ſome further diſcourſe concerning that ſubiect (all which notwithſtanding, would not ſatisfie her more then nice curioſitie) he taketh his leaue for the preſent. A few dayes after, cauſing carefully to watch and obſerue the actions of this Æſculapius, he was obſerued to go to a certaine place within two little leagues of Paris, called* Bois de Vincennes, *that is,* Vincence wood, *and there to dig vp certaine rootes. The Phyſitian therewith acquainted, reſorteth thither with ſpeed, and finds that it was nothing elſe but a certaine kind of Spurge (whereof there grew in that place and about no ſmall ſtore) whereof this Clowne had at ſeuerall times digged vp great ſtore, eaſily diſcerned by the holes there round about that place, ſome being but new digged. After a narrow ſearch, he found that moſt of thoſe whom this new Æſculapius was ſaid to haue cured, either died after a certaine time of a bloudie Fluxe, this violent medicine hauing procured an excoriation in their* Hiſtorie.

guts, being especially exhibited without any preparation of the ill qualitie, or obseruation of the due dose or quantitie: or else that they liued a languishing life, worse then a speedie dispatch by a sudden death, from whose mercilesse clawes notwithstanding this former Purgatorie was not able to free some of them. The Physitian repairing againe to the Duchesse, acquainteth her Grace with these seuerall circumstances: as also that it seemed most of those people were able, strong, and cacochymicall bodies, who would preferre the counsell of this Clowne, before that of the learned and iudicious Physitian. The issue notwithstanding did make it appeare, that if any did recouer, it came not to passe through his skill or sufficiencie, which as seemeth, was none at all, but by the strength of nature, able to expell both the Plague and the poyson of the medicine. The learned and iudicious Physitians againe met for the most part with thin and tender bodies, brought vp in ease and idlenesse, and for this cause aptest to receiue the poysoned impressions of the pestilentiall aire, and therefore the disease prouing greater then the meanes were able to ouercome, the patients were often forced to faint vnder the burthen. Neither were such dangerous, or rather desperate meanes, as this Empiricke vsed, in their opinions to be administred to any, much lesse to persons of qualitie and weake constitution. The Noble woman hauing heard the Physitians apologie, was afterwards better pleased with her Physitian, and after that time conceiued a better opinion, both of the Art and the professors of the same. I was likewise informed during my abode at Leua in Germanie, of many rare cures seemed to be performed by that medicine which they call the *Philosophers stone*, *Aurum potabile*, and many other such hyperbolicall medicines, exhibited by the Paracelsists of those parts. And yet most of them to whom they were exhibited, before the full period of a twelue moneth, went to visite their friends in another world: and little better successe for the most part had their maister *Paracelsus* himselfe.

Dangerous medicines exhibited by Paracelsists.

Another.

Some few yeares before my coming to this towne of Northampton, *a certaine Empiricke, and Irish by nation, was accounted one of the most famous vrine-mongers in all the countrey about, but especially in telling whether women were with child or no. And yet his skill in*

Physicke

Phyſicke was confined to one forme of purge, compoſed of a certaine portion of the Electuarie Diaphœnicō, *mingled with ſo much powder of* Diagridium *as he could take vp betweene his finger & his thomb, which were his ordinary weights and ſcales, as I was ſince by our Apothecarie informed: by which his butcherlike boldneſſe he caſt many into moſt dangerous laskes, accompanyed ſometimes with diuerſe other euill accidents, as I haue heard ſince from ſome of themſelues: and this chiefly was then to be ſeene, when this medicine was exhibited to thinne and weake bodies.*

Now howbeit I could inſtance in a number of other examples, all tending to the ſame purpoſe, yet fearing too much to offend the Readers patience, referring them to ſome other opportunitie, I thinke it is now high time to turne my ſailes towards the ſhore, and to caſt anchor for the preſent. And the aſſembling of ſo many ſage Senators, according to the ancient and laudable cuſtome of this kingdome, to apply fit ſalues to the feſtered ſores of the ſame, putteth me in good hope of ſome redreſſe, as well of the abuſes here complained of, as of diuers other diſorders. I am not indeed ignorant, that affaires of high conſequence, are to be handled in this honorable aſſemblie. And yet I hope the life of man is not a matter of ſmalleſt moment. *Agitur de corio humano.* Skinne for skinne, and all that a man hath will he giue for his life. Let this Gangrene therefore in time be looked to, leſt it grow to a greater euill. Since therefore errors of this kind are ſo full of danger, as hath bene both in the precedent, & now in this preſent diſcourſe plainly prooued, both by a great and ſmaller enqueſt, of ſuch perſons with whoſe worth the delinquents I am ſure dare not compare, I wiſh it may not be forgotten. *Sed verbum ſat ſapienti.* A word, yea a nod, is enough to a wiſe man. And therefore I leaue it to your Honourable conſiderations. CONSIDER THE MATTER, CONSVLT, AND GIVE SENTENCE. Iob 2. 16.

FINIS.

Faults escaped.

Pag.5. line 2. for would reade could.p.13.l.29.r.stincking vrine.p.16.marg. note l.8. r.*victu*.p.21.l.12.r.deliration.p.23.l.17.r.pot-dropsie.l.29 r.retaining, and marg.note l.2.r.*Forſ.* p.33.l.13.r.of a high.p.33.marg note.l.20.r.*à vitioſa.* p.39.r.an absurditie.p.55.l.29.r.foure ponnds.p.70.l.36.r.winie colour. p.77.l. 5.diseases alone.

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